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Viereck Indicted Again; Danish Nazi Vote Watched; Governor Calls Recruits

The World's Day—March 23, 1943

Washington: Viereck Indicted on Six Counts

George Sylvester Viereck of New York, a German propagandist since World War I, was indicted on six counts charging violation of the Foreign Agent Registration Act—specifically, that he failed to disclose that he was acting for the Nazi Foreign Office. The Supreme Court recently had ordered a retrial of Viereck—who had served a year on a previous conviction—on the ground of an error in the judge's instructions to the jury.

The War Labor Board rejected labor's petition to raise the ceiling on its 15 per cent cost of living formula by a vote of 8 to 4. On the proposal to reconsider the West Coast Aircraft and packing house wage cases the rejection vote was 7 to 5.

The Austin-Wadsworth bill to draft civilians into production jobs was described by R. J. Thomas, head of the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers, as "a weapon forged by and for employers who wish to keep wages at depression levels," in testimony before the Senate Military Committee.

A new Ruml Plan version, designed to prevent windfalls from abated taxes for 1942 on incomes in excess of $20,000 has been introduced in the House by Representative Frank Carlson (R) of Kansas. The excess income would be taxed on a scale up to 50 per cent.

The National Labor Relations Board has decided to explore the question of unionizing supervisory employees which has risen in coal mining, General Motors plants, Boeing Aircraft and other cases. The Board called a hearing for April 6 on three petitions filed by organizations of Boeing Aircraft supervisors in Seattle.

District OPA Offices received authority to grant exceptions to the order "freezing" sales of butter, fats and edible oils at retail, but OPA headquarters said the authority would be exercised only when necessary to prevent undue hardship.

President Roosevelt conferred the top rank of Ambassador on U. S. envoys of seven Latin-American countries. Confirmation of his nominees by the Senate would mean that in all the countries south of the U. S. its representatives were of this highest diplomatic rank. [Page 9.]

National: Kansas Union Control Becomes Law

Gov. Andrew Schoeppel signed a Kansas labor union control bill into law. Requires licensing of labor union agents; financial reports by unions; reports of fees, dues and assessments of members, and reports of salaries paid union officials. It prohibits sit-down strikes and jurisdictional disputes.

In the wake of President Roosevelt's request that negotiations for a new contract be continued after April 1, the United Mine Workers union and Northern soft coal operators of the Appalachian area offered counter proposals under which mines would be kept open and negotiations continued after the expiration of the present contract March 31.

Wendell L. Willkie has been accepted by both sides as labor referee in a contract dispute at Detroit between the Utility Workers Organizing Committee, C. I. O., and the Consumers Power Company of which Mr. Willkie formerly was executive head.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of China's Generalissimo, asked Americans at a Chicago Stadium rally to take their full share of responsibility in world affairs after the war. China, she said, had learned the mistake of building a Great Wall of attempted isolation.

New York sirens wailed before dawn, routing civilian protection workers from their beds for an air-raid test at 4:55 o'clock (E. W. T.) which lasted 35 minutes.

In Europe: Danish Nazi Party Vote Watched

People of Denmark go to the polls in the first parliamentary election since German occupation, with no high political office at stake, and interest centered principally on the number of votes polled by the Danish Nazi Party.

Premier Benito Mussolini is said to have called Vichy Chief of Government, Pierre Laval, to Rome in an effort to ease strained French-Italian relations, particularly as regards possible French resentment of Italian occupation troops.

Alexander Korneichuk, Russian author and playwright, has been appointed Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

Nazi firing squads executed all prisoners held in the Rowno prison camp in eastern Poland as "punishment and retaliation" for the killing of a German and a Dutch guard in an attempted outbreak.

Boston: Saltonstall Calls for Farm Recruits

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in a proclamation, calls for farm labor recruits to prevent a serious food-production crisis in Massachusetts. [Page 2.]

Normalcy was apparent among Greater Boston retail food stores today during last week of unrestricted buying before the inauguration of the meats and fats rationing program on March 29. [Page 2.]

Red Cross War Fund drive lacks $800,000 of its goal in Boston, with eight days to go. Chairman Rowley makes an urgent appeal today for a spurt of giving which will still carry it over the top. [Page 5.]

Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire said today he plans to protest on the floor of the Senate against what he believes to be discrimination against New England in rationing of both petroleum and food. Representative Wigglesworth of Massachusetts supports him by saying New England has been "the guinea pig for the rationing program." [Page 2.]

Substantiating preceding testimony William Fiorite, a waiter at the Cocoanut Grove night club the night of the fire, testified today in Superior Court that he never had any fire drill instructions during his three years of service. [Page 2.]

Orient: Three Burmese Leaders Visit Hirohito

Emperor Hirohito has given audience to three leaders from Burma, U Ba Maw, Chief of the Burmese Government; Maung Mya, Director of Internal Affairs, and Mayor General Aung Sang, Commander in Chief of the Army.

The Hindu Spring Festival of Holi found American soldiers joining wholeheartedly in the ceremonies which included liberal applications of paint to each other according to the Hindu custom.

Tokyo conferences between representatives of the Axis nations are said to have resulted in complete agreement on "creation of a new world order based on justice and guaranteeing eternal world peace," according to the Berlin and Tokyo Radios.

Canada: Postage Increases Effective April 1

Postage increases from two to three cents on personal postcards and from three cents to four on letters, effective April 1, has been announced by the Post Office Department.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Chart to Aid Buyers In Computing Points

A chart giving point values which consumers will use in buying meats, cheeses, fats and oils, and canned fish when rationing begins on March 29, in form suitable for clipping and keeping for reference, will be published in The Christian Science Monitor tomorrow.

Weather Predictions

Continued Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 7:39 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 6:12 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.; ends Thursday at 6:10 a. m.

Employers Get $21,360,996 In Tax Reduction

Reward for stabilizing of employment in Bay State brings an unprecedented saving, report shows.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Savings totaling $21,360,996 were made by Massachusetts employers last year in their State taxes for unemployment insurance as a reward for stabilizing employment. Announcement of this unprecedented tax reduction was made here today by Dewey G. Archambault, Assistant Director of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security.

The cut was realized through the first year's operation of the State experience rating law. Employers win reductions or fail to according to their record for keeping the same employees at work. The period of trial comprises the previous three years.

The three years' experience covered 1939, 1940 and 1941. The record made in these years brought the first savings in 1942. Final payments of the taxes for unemployment compensation were due Jan. 31 last. Hence the results of the first year's operation of the law have only recently become obtainable. They show:

Results Shown

State taxes collected in Massachusetts for unemployment insurance in 1942—$26,026,245.

Taxes that would have been collected except for the reductions made under the experience rating law—$47,387,241.

Taxes collected for the previous year, 1941, before experience rating began to operate—$48,074,662.

Up to last year the State contribution for unemployment compensation amounted to 2.7 per cent on the pay roll, covering the first $3,000 of a worker's income. Everybody paid at this rate.

Experience rating has brought down the tax from 2.7 per cent to an average of 1.53 per cent, Mr. Archambault continued. This makes an average cut of nearly 1.2 in the contribution rate.

In Six Classes

However, the average for the State is not used in computing the rate, because employers are grouped into six classes, according to the degree of stabilization of employment they were able to evidence.

Some employers therefore obtained much more of a cut, and others none at all. The employer with the best record got his rate sliced from 2.7 per cent down to .5 per cent. This is a decline of nearly 80 per cent.

More employers qualified for the biggest cut than in any other group. Those who did best in keeping jobs secure for their workers numbered 5,224. Here is the outcome of all six classes:

Employers qualifying for:	Number	Percentage of pay roll recorded with the state
.5 per cent tax	5,224	30.7
1 per cent tax	2,962	18.1
1.5 per cent tax	2,059	9.7
2 per cent tax	1,437	6.6
2.5 per cent tax	1,111	4.3
2.7 per cent tax	5,212	18.8
	18,005	88.2

Did Not Qualify

The last group, of 5,212 companies, which were set down for 2.7 per cent, did not qualify for any reduction. Their record for stabilizing employment did not entitle them to a cut.

In addition there were 13,354 other employers under the act who did not prove eligible for a possible lowering of their contribution rate. Most of these did not have enough of an experience rat-

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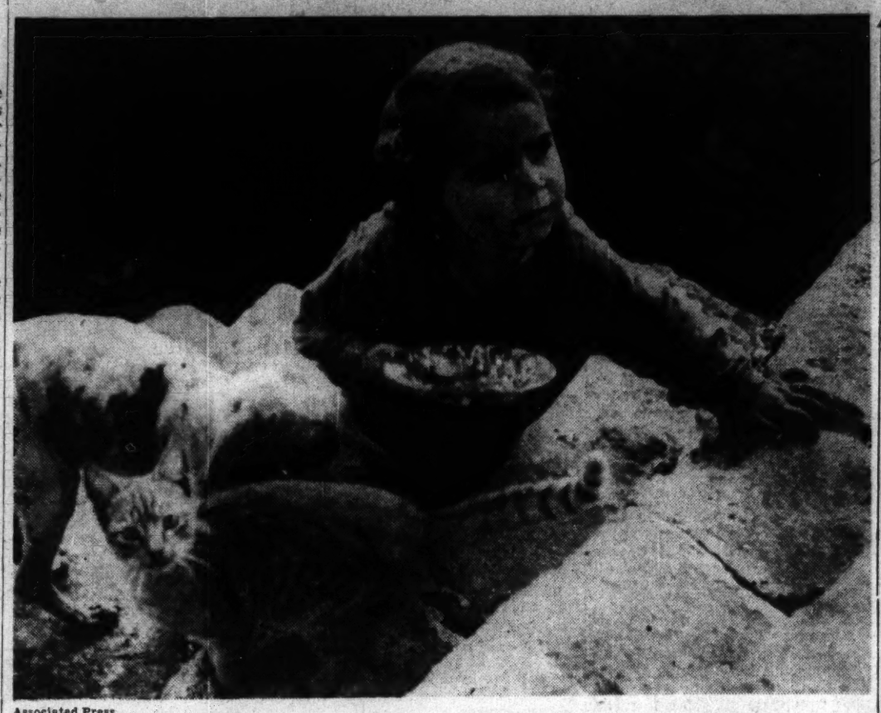
U. S. Drive Perils Rommel Retreat; British 8th Army Turns Mareth Line; Axis Gains in Russia Alter War Pattern



Associated Press

For Tomorrow, He Asks the Food of Freedom

By the millions, children of this warring generation have been driven underground in the ruins and rubble of homes and schools that should be preparing them for the future. The most poignant aspect of the war is its damage to childhood. After nearly four years of total war in Europe, and intermittent warfare in the Orient for 12 years, the food outlook for children and adults everywhere is critical, calling for courageous remedial measures.

How to Feed a World in Total War?
Food Crisis Challenges All Nations

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A world food crisis of unparalleled magnitude is here.

Total war, having emaciated Europe and Asia, now cuts wide swaths through cupboard shelves even of the food-rich Western Hemisphere, last refuge of prewar living standards.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain in his latest speech added his voice to those of many leaders who have called for courageous measures to maintain food production and "avert widespread famine in some, at least, of the ruined regions."

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace of the United States has just told a Panamanian farm audience that "a tyrant needs no greater alliance than alliance with hunger."

Essential to Hope

Food production, and "more and more production," the Vice-President added, is essential to "greater hope for the peoples of the world."

An International Food Conference meanwhile is taking shape, to be held somewhere in the United States with emphasis on work rather than publicity. This conference is to explore a whole series of delicate questions on how to feed the world now and in the years ahead.

From lands impoverished by Nazi militarism, eyes of hungry children—Poles, Belgians, Danes, Czechs, Jews of many nationalities—plead across the lines with silent pathos.

China fights on, its rice bowl broken, but its courage unshakable.

Russia's most productive wheatlands remain in German hands as another spring stirs beneath the thawing fields.

Japan's Offense

As for East Asia, its teeming millions are held by Japan beyond the reach of effective relief from outside.

Hoes have been laid aside for guns by millions of farmers in many lands. A gun sows no fertile seed and harvests no food. Tanks and troops have devastated farmlands.

It is no longer a question of guns or butter, but of guns and plain bread.

In this world food crisis as it deepens, the United Nations bear the burden of making the great decisions. They have the food resources and access to the seas that are indispensable for solution of the world's food problems.

This fact does not relieve Germany of the responsibility it has placed on itself for feeding peoples of occupied Europe, by the act of invading their countries and seizing their foodstuffs.

United Nations governments and humanitarian organizations show themselves keenly alive to their own responsibilities. Yet the food problem is beset with thorny paradoxes and baffling uncertainties.

Feeding of Oppressed

Hardest of all is the question, now weighing on hearts in America and Britain, whether the time has come for large-scale efforts to feed oppressed and famishing peoples who are held against their will under German domination.

The one point held indispensable for the greatest good to the greatest number is that nothing must be done to weaken the military position of the United Nations, or prolong the war.

Greece has been receiving some food from Sweden, Canada and Turkey with British-American consent.

Norway is receiving food from next-door Sweden.

When this newspaper assembled and published a comprehensive survey of the European food situation in November, 1940, the British and United States Governments were found adamant against any lifting of the blockade to feed German-occupied Europe.

Then the Nazi military power predominated so largely over anything the United Nations could muster, that it was held dangerous to tip the scales even a slight bit farther in Hitler's favor.

Today that is no longer true. The defeat of all Axis forces is generally accepted as only a question of time.

Allies' Position

Even so, Washington and London still stand almost exactly where they did on the question of feeding through the lines. Some grounds for this position have shifted, but not the position itself.

London holds that Germany is

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Food for Freedom

Food . . .

How to grow enough and get it to a hungry world as more and more farmers are drawn into armies . . .

How to extend a friendly hand and drop even a few crumbs to courageous people starving in Axis-dominated lands—without strengthening their oppressors . . .

How to nourish soldiers of freedom around the world and feed the men and women back home who supply them with weapons of victory . . .

Those have become questions second to none as the United Nations summon their supreme energies for the stern tasks ahead.

Today The Christian Science Monitor publishes the first article in a series to weigh the world food situation as it is today, and explore what can be done for a more humane use of this double-edged weapon that now cuts into every home on earth.

New Deal Anti-Inflation Lines Under Heavy Farm Bloc Fire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23 — The Administration and the National War Labor Board have temporarily held their anti-inflation lines against labor's wage demands.

The next challenge comes from the Farm Bloc, where President Roosevelt may veto Congressional proposals to raise living costs by altering the parity formula.

That the two matters are directly connected was made plain by the specific statement of William H. Davis, Chairman of the NWLB, that "we would have to revise the wage formula" if the Bankhead bill resulted in radical changes in living costs—"and I think it would."

Here is the situation as it now stands:

The National War Labor Board by 8-to-4 vote—labor members dissenting—voted to hold the "Little Steel" wage line against inflation. Under this formula the Board allows only a 15 per cent wage increase to cover living cost advances from Jan. 1 1941, to May 1, 1942, with some exceptions.

Minority Agreed

Although defeated, labor members of the Board agreed to abide by the majority decision, in accordance with democratic procedure.

President Roosevelt intervened directly in the soft coal wage negotiations, declaring the dispute "must be settled like any other labor dispute under the national no-strike agreement of Dec. 26, 1941 . . . that is by collective bargaining, conciliation and final determination, if necessary, by the NLRB."

The miners' demand for $2 a day wage increase would overthrow the "Little Steel" wage formula, so the inflation problem is directly involved here.

Meanwhile, Farm Bloc inflationary threats come from Congress just as serious, or more serious, than those from the labor wing.

Insufficient Votes

The Bankhead bill would lift farm prices by omitting from parity calculations the Government's benefit payment to farmers.

The Pace bill would lift farm prices by including cost of labor in computing parity.

The Administration does not appear to have votes to block these bills in Congress so that they must

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President rules coal dispute must take normal adjustment: Page 9.

Truman Committee Hears Of Faked Steel Records

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—Testimony that records covering inspection of steel plate were falsified at the Irvin (Pa.) plant of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, so that plates not up to par were furnished the Navy, Maritime Commission and Lend-Lease customers, was placed before the Senate Committee Investigating the War Effort today.

A half-dozen foremen, metallurgical assistants, and workmen appeared before the committee headed by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri to relate how they "corrected" chemical analysis reports when carbon tests showed plates not up to specifications, and how they penciled in higher tensile strength figures when elongation tests showed the steel not quite up to requirements.

Unaware of Deviations

High War Production Board authorities, however, absolved officials of the United States Steel subsidiary of any connection with the falsified records, and WPB and Carnegie-Illinois spokesmen held that despite the below-par specifications, the steel plates in question were entirely suitable and strong enough for their intended uses.

J. Lester Perry, President of Carnegie-Illinois, told the Truman Committee that the deviations from required procedure would never have been permitted or condoned had top operating officials been aware of what was going on.

"The only explanation which can be given for the failure to carry out prescribed testing procedures," Mr. Perry said in a prepared statement, "is that a few individuals responsible for the making of the tests, having an intimate knowledge of the high character of the steel and honestly believing that the plates in question would fully meet all requirements, grew lax under the pressure of heavy production in the proper performance of their specified duties."

Full denial was made by Mr. Perry and by WPB officials that the breaking in half of the tanker Schenectady on the West Coast in January was due in any way to failure of steel plate furnished by the Irvin plant, Mr. Perry stressing that the plate where the break began was not a product of the Irvin works.

The splitting of the Schenectady,

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Shift of German forces to Tunisia may delay Allied plans to invade European coast.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As British and American troops push General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and Gen. Jürgin von Arnim into a fast narrowing box, the whole European picture suddenly takes more coherent shape.

All at once we have received a whole handful of cues which answer a dozen questions. Hitler sends a "fight to the finish" order of the day to his Generals in Tunisia. Hitler makes a speech after months of silence in which he uses the one and only bit of good news available to his diplomatic hand since his armies began falling back in Russia. And Winston Churchill confirms by indirection what Hitler claims.

The resultant picture is the logical and inevitable picture, but not the one our more optimistic hopes have been conjuring up during past weeks of uncertainty. Here are its elements:

The German High Command has for months been desperately striving to stabilize the Russian front to avert a collapse which would have meant the early and complete end of Germany's military bid for world dominion.

Other Fronts Stripped

To make that attempt they have stripped their other fronts to the point where the only course open to them in Tunisia was to fight a delaying action. The whole purpose of what Marshal Rommel and General von Arnim have been doing was to delay the attack on the continent until the situation in Russia had been stabilized. That was the most they could hope for without dangerously weakening their chances in Russia.

The two moves come to fruition at almost the same moment. The Russian front has been stabilized and the German position rescued from the collapse which threatened. They have already regained the 1941 winter line from Tagenrog as far north as Belgorod. According to Berlin military announcements, which we have no reason to doubt seriously, the German counterattack has stopped on that part of the line where it is, and is moving north now in an attempt to regain Kursk. That may or may not succeed.

In the farther north the Russians may hold Orel and Vyazma and Velikie Luki, and may even take Smolensk. But the basic fact remains that the German army has succeeded roughly in regaining a tenable position in Russia from which the Russians can scarcely be expected to drive them for some time to come.

Mud Means Inaction

Mud is moving north along the Russian front, and mud means inaction until mid-May. Then comes summer, when, if the past two summers mean anything, the odds shift to the side of German tactics. Perhaps Russia has new sources of strength to unleash. But all the outward evidence would seem to indicate that the Russians, like the Germans, are capable of only one

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Russian lines holding in Donets Basin—Allied airmen pound Japanese in South Pacific.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The outlook in Tunisia grows brighter hourly, although there is, as yet, no indication that a decision is at hand in the Anglo-American squeeze on Marshal Rommel's Mareth Line forces.

Briefly, here is the situation:

General Patton's Americans, advancing 20 miles since Sunday, have captured Maknassy on the west-east railroad across Middle Tunisia, and now have only 32 miles to go to reach the Gulf of Gabès coast and cut Axis communications.

General Montgomery's British Eighth Army is hurling its full strength at the Mareth Line and is making good progress in the face of strong resistance. One report says the British have driven a wedge into the "best-defended part" of the fortifications, which presumably means the area closest to the coast.

One of General Montgomery's motorized columns appears to have made a sensational 100-mile sweep around the southern end of the Mareth Line to a point 10 miles south of the Axis airfield at El Hamma and only 20 miles west of the vital Axis port of Gabès.

At the same time, a French column is said to be moving east from an undesignated point south of Gafsa.

Thus Marshal Rommel finds himself pounded and harried on all sides by Allied forces. The next few days—perhaps the next few hours—should determine how long he can withstand the pummeling, which apparently exceeds in intensity the British attack that smashed him at El Alamein.

The fact that relatively little resistance has been encountered by the Americans in their flanking drive toward the coast suggests (a) that Marshal Rommel may be seeking to draw General Patton's men into an ambuscade; (b) that he does not regard the Americans as strong enough to prevent him from retreating northward to join General von Arnim's forces, should he elect to do so; or (c) that he has decided to stake everything on his Mareth Line defenses and fight it out there to the finish.

It is to be hoped that the latter is the case, although field reports of heavy German concentrations just south of Gabès would seem to indicate otherwise.

Little change is reported in the situation in Russia. Russian lines in the Donets Basin appear to be holding firm against strengthening German attacks. In the north, Russian advance guards are said to have approached to within 20 miles of Yartsevo, a strong Nazi resistance center only 36 miles east of Smolensk.

In the Far East, Allied airmen continue attacks on the ring of enemy bases around Australia, while American and Australian jungle fighters are credited with having cleared Japanese troops from the Mambare Valley on the northeast coast of New Guinea.

North Africa:

British Repulse Nazi Counterattack

A communiqué issued at Allied headquarters in North Africa said operations against the Mareth Line were going ahead on schedule despite a bitter contest being put up by Axis forces which on Monday attempted a powerful counter-attack. This was repulsed. The announcement said 1,700 Axis prisoners were captured in this operation.

The force which swung in a sweeping movement around the southwestern flank of the Mareth Line now faced a strong German concentration of tanks and artil-

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Food Situation Is Eased In Greater Boston Marts

Normalcy—as far as was possible under current "freezing" and rationing restrictions—was apparent among Greater Boston retail food stores today.

Unrationed cheese, peanut butter, jam, jelly, and marmalade sales stepped up a bit, as housewives learned that there was to be "no more butter" or other edible fats until rationing begins on March 29.

But, retailers generally reported that sales of these "butter stretchers" had been mounting steadily for some time. "Apple butter would go fast, too," said one, "if we could get it."

This same retailer pointed to a number of "new" items which had found their way to shelves which had recently been depleted of certain standard products. "The space we normally allotted to canned meats and fish are now stocked with these new products," he said.

Among these newer items was a popular brand of non-rationed sugar—a granulated corn product, similar in appearance to cane sugar, but only three-fourths as sweet.

Rationing a Help

Rationing of butter was expected by another storekeeper to greatly accelerate business in his store. "Selling our small allotment of butter on a "half-pound-to-a-customer" basis has retarded sales of other items," he said. "People came for butter only, crowded the store, and prevented regular customers from buying other things in their haste to get out."

Forty-six carloads of fruits and vegetables were offered for sale at the Boston Terminal Market this morning, consisting chiefly of carrots, lettuce, tomatoes, oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, broccoli, cauliflower, and celery. Supplies of these were fairly plentiful, but marketmen are still looking for the scarcer commodities—peas, green beans, spinach, and asparagus.

Commenting on the scarcity of some food items, the proprietor of one large retail store said that perhaps one answer to the shortage could be found in the fact that large quantities of food are now being stored in Quincy.

"In the Patriot-Ledger last night," he said, "it was stated that tons of food, including canned goods and 30 tons of flour, had arrived in Quincy over the week end for storage, to be available for relief cases and in case of air raids, bombings, and other emergencies. According to Mayor Charles A. Ross," he continued, "plans were under way to make Quincy a distribution point for these emergency commodities."

Meats Scarce

Meats were still scarce in downtown Boston markets today, with little beef or lamb, and virtually no veal or poultry available. Early shoppers took the few choice cuts, and some market stalls displayed only sausage or bologna. More pork products were expected to reach the market before the week end.

New ceiling prices on other pork cuts, in addition to those announced last week end, are to be released later this week, and will go into effect on April 1.

Meanwhile, the Office of Price Administration prepared to release for publication in tomorrow afternoon papers the new point values for meats, cheeses, fats, and oils, and canned fish. These will be the values for the red coupons in War Ration Book No. 2, which consumers will begin using next Monday morning, March 29.

Their publication will give retailers and consumers, alike, several days to study what will be the largest wartime food rationing program ever to go into effect in the United States.

Co-operating With the Red Cross

By a Staff Photographer

Sewing Group at North Bennet Street Industr'al School

Group of Italian women, residents of Boston's North End, sewing on garments for the Red Cross. Shown, left to right, are Mrs. Elena Camoscio, Mrs. Susan Limougelli, Mrs. Genevra Federico, Mrs. Licia Spera, Mrs. Mary Messina, Mrs. Mary Beninati, and, standing, Mrs. Catherine Ritchie, instructress. One completed garment at every session is their goal.

Fuel Rations For East Are Thought Safe

Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator for War, wrote Representative James M. Curley (D), of Massachusetts, today that the completion of current transportation projects for fuel oil will mean that "all rationed requirements on the East Coast can be satisfied."

At the same time Senator Styles Bridges (R), of New Hampshire, announced that he intends to protest on the floor of the Senate against "discrimination" in all types of rationing against New England and the Northeast.

Mr. Davies said that extension of the two pipe lines from Texas into the East Coast, the building of additional oil barges, plus greater speed and efficiency in the use of tank cars were all going to mean better oil supplies for New England. He cautioned, however, that the amount available next winter to civilians would be "subject to unpredictable developments in the theater of war."

Senator Bridges said:

"The people of New England have long accepted rationing restrictions and all manner of personal reductions, and will gladly continue to do so if such a policy is absolutely necessary in keeping with the war program."

However, he suggested that the cut in the A gasoline rationed looked like an injustice inasmuch as the rest of the country is "traveling on the old four-gallon basis."

Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts, concurred with Senator Bridges by declaring that "The people of Greater Boston and surrounding communities are confronted by a food scarcity due in large measure to the inefficiency and bungling of the Office of Price Administration." Senator Bridges will attempt to prove to the Senate next week that the Northeastern States have suffered from "distinct discrimination" in the handling of meat and butter, as well as fuel oil and gasoline.

In the meantime, Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, received a letter from State Representative Henry W. True of Rangeley asking him to intercede with Federal authorities for sufficient slackening of gasoline restrictions to permit those "in need of a rest" to vacation in Maine. In the letter, Mr. True characterized the Eastern Seaboard as "the guinea pig of gas rationing."

Italian Housewives Give Time Weekly to Sew for Red Cross

Nimble-fingered Italian women deftly and speedily snip and stitch garments at least one afternoon a week for the Red Cross in a power machine sewing group at the North Bennet Street Industrial School.

These women are all expert operators and each has sewn many a garment in her own home for her own children. But knowing the Red Cross need they find time, in spite of their home duties, to sew at least once a week, often twice, on whatever garments the Red Cross sends cut out and ready. The power machines are at the school to be used, and Mrs. Catherine Ritchie, the instructress, is there to help. The Red Cross supplies the material, the women of the neighborhood do the rest. They make 30 to 40 flannel blouses in a week, and in three weeks have sent back to the Red Cross 120 neatly and expertly finished garments.

Last year these same machines were kept busy humming as women were being trained to take war jobs in factories. At that time so many women were asking what they could do to help the war effort there was a waiting list of 150. Now all of these are working in war plants. Jobs were found for them, for the most part, by Miss Ethel Galway, the School's Director of Vocational Guidance. One uniform factory has been constantly supplied with trained operators. If they have ever sewed at all, and most of them have, they readily learn power machine operating.

One of these workers, Mrs. Genevra Federico, has been in this country only a half dozen years and her mother, father, sisters and brothers are in Italy. It has been impossible for her to hear from them for about six months and she has turned to the Red Cross to learn something of their welfare and to get word back to them. She smiles happily but shyly when telling of her own work for the Red Cross and of her nephews and cousins who are serving in the United States Army.

While a year ago these North End mothers were knitting great quantities of sweaters, socks, wristers and so on for the Red Cross, in their eagerness to show they are not "enemy aliens," now they show it by their sons in the armed forces of this country. Hardly a family can be found that doesn't have one to four boys in the service.

The mothers sew and sew and sew, and in the evenings the employed women come to the School to sew. Under the direction of Mrs. Parma Strong these women in the evening group, all of them with daytime jobs and most of them with sons in the service, each produce a completed garment at every class.

Work on Farm Urged for All By Governor

Recruiting of farm workers was advocated today as part of an all-out effort to prevent a serious food-production crisis in Massachusetts in a proclamation by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Declaring that an adequate supply of food "opens the only road to victory," the Governor said that Massachusetts citizens must work together more closely than ever before to "fill the great demands that are upon us.

"Food is the most important single product required by our armed forces, our allies, and our civilians," the Governor said. "Its production must be encouraged and promoted to the utmost of our ability."

Pointing out that the food-production effort is being hampered and critically threatened by fear on the part of our farmers that labor and necessary materials and machinery may not be available for both planting and harvesting, the Governor said he was calling upon the citizens of Massachusetts to assist individually and collectively in meeting the emergency.

State Takes Steps

"The State has taken active steps to deal with the situation," Governor Saltonstall continued: "The utmost co-operation is necessary to co-ordinate the efforts of the many agencies involved and to prevent further delay.

"Every stimulus will be given to recruiting farm workers," he said. "Those who enroll and work on farms during this emergency will be known as the Massachusetts Farm Volunteers. Badges will denote membership. The Commonwealth will award certificates and accord other suitable recognition to all who perform good and faithful service on our farms. Recommendations for these awards will be made by proper local authorities.

"I urge all welfare departments and agents to facilitate the employment of welfare recipients in food production work. It is essential that recipients have assurance that reinstatement will be made without delay after their jobs are finished; and that their patriotic service will not result in penalty or hardship.

"In availing themselves of such legislation as may be enacted, I urgently request the responsible authorities in cities and towns to give friendly and constructive attention to the needs of local farm operators.

Those on the Job

"Finally, I appeal to men and boys with experience to remain on the farms. It is your duty to state and nation to fill key farm jobs. I further urge you to return to farm work if you are in position to do so."

The Governor outlined steps already taken by the State Government to deal with the situation. He called attention to the fact that a farm-labor executive committee had been appointed by him to organize to meet the crucial need.

The State and County supervisors, the Extension Service, schools and colleges, the Farm Security Administration and the United States Employment Service have joined forces with the farmers to meet labor requirements, the Governor said.

He pointed out also that Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, has been empowered to take all necessary steps to organize high school boys and girls for farm service, and said that a State Home Garden Committee, which he appointed, stands ready to assist local committees in helping individuals and groups to plan and operate small gardens.

Grove Waiter Testifies As to Crowded Conditions

Conditions in the Cocoanut Grove dine and dance club on the night of the fire were brought out in testimony by witnesses today in Superior Court as State prosecutors contended that the Grove management violated safety standards.

Joseph Cericola, an extra waiter who had been on duty Saturday night for many months, testified that the crowd of 175 to 200 patrons in the main dining room was an average Saturday night crowd at the Grove.

He also testified that during his employment he "never noticed" fire extinguishers on the premises. He further told of seeing two employees carrying fire extinguishers after the fire in the downstairs lounge had started, although under cross-examination he said he did not recall whether the extinguishers were being used to fight the fire.

Daniel J. Rizzo, a waiter who had been employed at various times over a period of 10 years, testified that he broke open the closed half of the Shawmut Street door off the main dining room by smashing a table against it. He also testified that when patrons were seated along the Shawmut Street wall they blocked the Shawmut door.

William Fiorite, today's first witness, testified that tables were so close in the main dining-room that it was impossible to get through some rows while other aisles were so narrow that they required a person to walk sideways between them.

An employee first told him of the fire as he stood in an anteroom between the stage and the Shawmut Street wall, he testified, adding that he left the building by way of a window after noticing a "commotion" in the main dining room.

Another waiter preceded through the bars of the window, he said, while the woman who warned him was apparently "too large" to get through the window's bars.

Yesterday another waiter, Charles Kalchhauser, also testified about no fire drill in support of other testimony.

Miss Emily Smith, who described herself as a patron, said that Jacob Goldfine, the wine steward who is one of the defendants, told her and a friend that "no more" persons could be accommodated in the down stairs lounge, where the fire allegedly later started, according to previous testimony.

She received this warning at about 9:30 p. m., and with her friend, went to another bar in the premises, she testified as Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle sought to show the club's facilities were overcrowded.

Salvatore Accursio, a waiter captain in the "new cocktail lounge," testified that around 9:30 o'clock the Lounge "was full to capacity" with 125 patrons, and that he at that time refused to seat additional customers, turning away as many as 75 before the fire.

From the direction of the main dining room he heard someone yell "Fire! everybody walk outside," he testified. He held an exit door open, he said, but after two minutes the crowd pushed him outside, he added, where with two other waiters he unsuccessfully tried to break in another door. That door later was opened by firemen, he recalled.

Defense counsel, who have clashed with Judge Joseph L. Hurley and Mr. Doyle several times over admittance of testimony and exhibits today continued their strenuous objection. Herbert F. Callahan, for Barnett Welansky and Daniel J. Gallagher, for James Welansky, in the cross-examination sought to show that the witnesses were too excited to recall exactly the circumstances leading up to the fire and the panic which followed.

New England Turkey Raisers Plan Big Rise in Production

Food Problems in New England

With Thanksgiving and Christmas—traditional "turkey" days—still a long way off, New England turkey raisers already are planning a 21 per cent increase in production this year.

According to returns from 5,000 farmers throughout the country, turkey growers plan to raise about 37,000,000 birds this year. This would be the largest crop of turkeys ever produced in the United States—12 per cent larger than the 1942 crop.

The New England Crop Reporting Service added that the largest increase, 19 per cent, will be in the North Atlantic States, where only 7 per cent of the 1942 crop was produced.

Farm Labor Training

Some 300 men and women are being trained in the practical phases of poultry and dairy farming in three New England State Colleges, Wilfred G. Purdy, Acting Director of the Farm Security Administration for these States, announced yesterday.

The courses, instituted to help ease the acute farm labor shortage, are being held at the Massachusetts and Rhode Island State Colleges and at the University of Connecticut. Trainees are being instructed in milking and the care and feeding of cows and horses; methods used in gathering, cleaning, candling, grading, and packing eggs; and the care of poultry. Some also are being trained in market gardening.

U. S. Employment and Farm Security Administration offices are recruiting the trainees. Applicants must be draft deferred, not under 16, or already engaged in war work.

Zone Milk Delivery

Chester Bowles, Connecticut State Director of the Office of Price Administration, last night urged adoption of the "zone" plan of home milk delivery in the Nutmeg State as a means for cutting delivery costs, reducing truck travel, and releasing manpower for war work.

Mr. Bowles reported that the actual saving would be "at least ¾ of a cent a quart," and added that voluntary adoption of the plan probably would enable farmers to meet rising production costs without necessitating a rise in the retail price of milk.

New Drive for Fats

In the new drive for kitchen fats asked for by the Army and Navy and sponsored by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers and the War Production Board, New England housewives are asked to contribute 1,574,000 of the total 17,000,000 pounds America must give each month to fill the requirements of the ammunition makers and medicine producers.

Massachusetts' monthly quota is 809,500 pounds, and under the direction of Miss Margaret Curtis, Household Salvage Chief, War Production Board, extraordinary efforts will be made to bring the Bay State over the top. According to official reports from Washington New England is leading all the States in the collection of kitchen fats. The lead it held in January was increased in February.

"We will go over the top in the new drive if every person in Massachusetts only will contribute one tablespoon of fat a week," says Miss Curtis. "One such spoonful a week means one quarter of a pound per person or one pound per family per month. That will mean 900,000 pounds per month from the Bay State."

Call It What You May

You may call it "mar-joreen," or "mar-gareen," or "mar-jarin" or "marg-arin." But when you go to get it on your ration book on March 29 you will find the package labelled "Oleomargarine."

Few people, however, call it "oleo" these days—for the vegetable margarine of 1943 bears little resemblance to the product which the housewife knew in the first World War. But a Federal revenue law passed in 1886 designated the butter alternate as "Oleomargarine" because its original base was animal fat, and that label remains to this day.

Bay State Farmers Fare Ill In Receipts of Federal Cash

Bay State farmers received the smallest percentage of government payments of any State in the country, it was disclosed today by Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture.

A report just received from the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economies, Mr. Webster said, showed that out of a total of $108,230,000 estimated as cash income of Massachusettes farmers during the past year, only $810,000, or slightly more than seven-tenths of one per cent was accounted for by Government payments.

Federal subsidiaries to farmers in the entire United States, the report showed, amounted to $696,748,000, or about 4.5 per cent of the total cash income.

In some Western and Southern States, the percentages of government to total cash income ran as high as 6 to 7 per cent.

Commenting on the situation, Mr. Webster said:

"This again emphasizes how definitely government subsidy programs are directed at the needs of Southern and Western farmers in preference to those in Massachusetts and other Northeastern areas.

"Massachusetts farmers are not kicking about this," he continued. "They are rather proud of the fact that they can operate without receiving large amounts of money from the Federal Government. They do, however, want the public to realize that the important job they are now doing in supplying food in this critical emergency is done with the sweat of their brows and with true Yankee ingenuity."

Mansfield Hits At Birth Control Bill at Hearing

A proposal to permit physicians to furnish contraceptives to married women for the purpose of preserving life and health was opposed before the Committee on Public Health today by former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston. Mr. Mansfield is chairman of a committee named by William Cardinal O'Connell to oppose the bill.

Reading from a booklet issued by a birth control foundation, Mr. Mansfield told the Committee that nine States have birth control laws like those of Massachusetts, while 21 States have no statutes at all on this subject. He said the matter had been proved a religious issue rather than one of public health.

In still other statements, the former mayor declared that only about half the members of the Massachusetts Medical Society favored laws permitting birth control, instead of the 57 per cent which the proponents have claimed; that the present bill was but a move to bring forth another referendum on the subject next year; and he quoted population figures to show a very sharp decline in the birth rate in 1939 as compared with that of 1910.

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BOSTON

Employers Get $21,360,966 In Jobless Tax Reductions

Continued from Page 1

ing record to qualify. It takes five years altogether to get in line for a reduction.

As a rule these concerns were small ones, with from four to seven workers, which were not made subject to the State law until 1939. The Federal law covers only employers of eight or more. In 1939 Massachusetts brought the State coverage down to the employer of four or more. These 18,354 companies employed 11.8 per cent of the pay roll of workers under the law.

War Helped

War demands helped Massachusetts employers to keep the same men and women on the job, and so to make tax savings. But in the 10 or 12 states which do not have experience rating, employers have continued to pay their original contributions, and greater employment has meant greater tax payments.

Incidentally benefits paid to the unemployed dropped to their lowest in the Commonwealth last year. The State's payments to the jobless then declined to $11,581,102 as against $31,150,412 in the peak year of 1940.

At one time many people thought that industries with usually little seasonal turnover and much stability of employment, such as utilities and banks, would be solid in benefitting, while seasonal concerns, such as summer hotels and the textile and shoe industries, which are seasonal in character, would generally be out of range of reductions. This did not prove out.

"A study of industries and their contributions reveals no category which did not have employers paying each and every contribution rate," commented Mr. Archambault. "From the most stable to the most seasonal there was a variance, indicative of the fact that employment practices differ even in a particular line of endeavor.

Stabilization

"We have learned in our year's experience however that employers have become very much interested in stabilization and that an honest effort is being made in many concerns which previously neglected to do so, now that they are more aware of the possible tax benefits.

"There is no reason why any employer in the 2.7 per cent class cannot obtain some relief if he is very careful about stabilizing his employment. That is the real purpose of the law. Experience rating is an inducement. It is in line with the real social goals of unemployment compensation—giving a man security in his job."

Experience rating is now in effect in 36 states and the District of Columbia.

Continuance of experience rating is fought by organized labor in Massachusetts and opposed by the Social Security Board at Washington. Also the National Resources Planning Board, whose report President Roosevelt recently sent to Congress with his recommendation, urged abolition of the plan.

The opposition wants the taxes to undergo no cuts, and larger and longer payments to be made to the unemployed.

Borne by Employer

Except in four states the taxes are borne entirely by the employer. In Rhode Island the employees also pay one half of one per cent, and in New Jersey, Kentucky and California one per cent.

Besides the State tax for unemployment insurance, the employer of eight or more workers has to pay a federal tax of .3 per cent for the same purpose. The lowest tax therefore that the company with eight and more workers can pay is .8 per cent, and the highest is the old total of 3 per cent.

The Federal Government pays the administrative costs of the system. The State tax supplies the money to pay benefits to the jobless.

Another purpose of experience rating, Mr. Archambault noted, is to prevent an excessive accumulation of reserves. Because of the $21,000,000 lifted off employers this year, the State fund for payment of benefits to the unemployed will hereafter not climb so rapidly.

On Jan. 1, 1942, the fund had in it $112,388,852. Despite the reduction due to experience rating, the State paid all benefit claims and put nearly $25,000,000 more into its reserve last year. On Jan. 1 this year the fund stood at $136,771,480.

Provision is made in all the laws, Mr. Archambault added, to abrogate the operation of experience rating whenever the State fund becomes dangerously depleted.

Rag Dealers Held On Indictments For Income Tax Evasion

Two Chelsea rag dealers doing business as Yoffe-Krasnow, Inc., today pleaded innocent to charges of alleged evasion of income taxes and conspiracy before Judge Arthur D. Healey in the U. S. District Court.

The defendants — Eli Yoffe of Brookline and William Krasnow of Newton—were charged in one indictment with conspiracy to evade Federal taxes amounting to about $86,620 for the company for the years 1934, 1935, and 1936. Other indictments alleged that each defendant evaded personal income taxes.

Bail of $7,500 each was continued and counsel was granted 10 days in which to file special pleas.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, at 8 p. m.

Michael Karpovich will lecture on "The Symbolist Period: Decadence or Renaissance?" in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Wednesday

"Egyptian Crafts" will be the subject of a talk by Mrs. Hayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

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How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of March 23
2,000 gallons	1,648
1,500 gallons	1,233⅓
1,000 gallons	822⅔
500 gallons	411¾

Pollock to Speak

At Northeastern University's final convocation in Symphony Hall tomorrow noon Channing Pollock, author and playwright, will talk on "What is Happiness and Where." Carl S. Ell, President, will preside at the final gathering before the University's commencement program on Sunday, April 11. Twenty-five Massachusetts school superintendents have accepted invitations to attend the convocation as guests.

Framingham Flier Bags Nazis

AT AN ADVANCED UNITED STATES AIR BASE IN TUNISIA, March 22 delayed. (AP)—Three young fliers who in blazing sky battles shot up seven enemy aircraft—one was knocked down with the blow of a wing—led the scoring today when a United States Spitfire group destroyed eight German planes for one of the most successful days since they set wheels down in Tunisia.

One group of pilots, returning from a raid in which a dozen Spitfires blasted five or six Messerschmitt 109's in dogfights only a few feet off the ground, leaped from the planes they brought back without a scratch and shouted like excited football players after scoring a touchdown: "Did you see me get that one? Let's go back and do it all over again while the engines still are warm."

A series of hair-raising aerial adventures in the course of the fighting during three smashes at enemy airfields made this one of the most memorable days for fighter pilots in the four and one-half month campaign in Tunisia.

The day's chief heroes included:

Lieut. Cowell van Deventer, tall, shy RAF pilot of 6028 Clemens St., St. Louis, Mo., who shot into blazing ruin a Focke-Wulf 190 trying to leave an airport and batted down another with the wing of his plane as he turned to meet the enemy craft climbing from a field.

Capt. Norman L. McDonald, of 13 Gorman Road, Framingham, Mass., who, unaided, blew two Junkers 88's from the sky in one-two order.

Lieut. Robert Armstrong, of Route Five, Knoxville, Tenn., who personally accounted for three of the five Messerschmitts banged about in the low-level dogfights from which only one German plane escaped unscratched. Armstrong destroyed one of the Messerschmitt 109's.

Important Dates For Consumers

March 25—Blue food ration stamps marked D, E, and F good through April 30 for canned, bottled, dried, and frozen foods.

March 29—Red food ration stamps marked A are good today and through April 30 for meats, cheese, butter, margarine, other fats and oils, and canned fish.

March 31—Last day for use of food ration stamps marked A, B, and C in ration book No. 2, good for 48 points worth of rationed foods.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of A ration coupons.

April 4—Red food ration stamps B, good today and through April 30.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

April 25 — Coffee ration stamp No. 26 good for one pound through this date.

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12 for 5 pounds.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

July 18—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration A books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cold

Boston and vicinity: Continued cold with diminishing winds tonight.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Slightly colder tonight than last night; diminishing winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Continued cold tonight; diminishing winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed until midnight tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:12 p. m.; height 9.8 feet. Wednesday, 1:31 a. m.; height 10 feet.

'B' Gas Coupons Stir Speculation

Reports today indicate an impression that "B" ration coupons for gasoline are subject to reduction in value in the same way and to the same extent as the "A" coupons.

If your ration board has dealt with you within the past few days on this basis, be patient, advises the State Office of Price Administration.

"Use the coupons they gave you," says OPA, "and wait a week or so until things settle down a bit. Then make your appeal for corrected rations."

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Postwar Plans In Senate Put On Solid Basis

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—the Senate is organizing itself to deal more fully and more continuously with postwar problems and the lines of the forthcoming debate on whether the United States shall support an early organization of the United Nations are beginning to take definite shape.

An important subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, whose personnel may fluctuate from time to time, is now meeting regularly with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. These conferences are designed to accomplish a two-fold purpose. They keep the Senators abreast the fullest confidential information the State Department can provide and promote a frank exchange of views on policy, bringing about a decree of co-operation between the Senate and Executive which has often been lacking in the past. Mr. Hull is particularly eager to achieve this co-ordination.

At the same time another special Senate committee of 10 members is formally organized under the chairmanship of Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia to survey postwar economic problems, both domestic and international. Senator George was authorized yesterday to appoint specialized subcommittees and to procure counsel and staff.

How far the Senate will go in giving advance assurance that the United States will take a functioning membership in a world system of collective security is not yet clear. Both new support and new opposition continue to manifest themselves toward the definitive Ball-Burton-Hill-Hatch resolution which comes as near as anything could to being a precise declaration of America's postwar intentions.

Action by Republican Bloc

This morning none of the 12 newly elected Republican Senators, following a meeting in the office of Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Minority Leader, are reported to be opposed to action at this time on any resolution calling for any immediate closer political or military organization of the United Nations.

These nine Senators, who have formed a closely knit organization of their own and who frequently vote as a unit, were not disposed to record their opposition to the purposes of the resolution but took the view that the time is not now propitious.

Included in this group were Senators C. Douglas Buck (R) of Delaware, Harlan J. Bushfield (R) of South Dakota, Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan, Albert W. Hawkes (R) of New Jersey, E. H. Moore (R) of Oklahoma, Chapman Revercomb (R) of West Virginia, Edward V. Robertson (R) of Wyoming, Kenneth S. Wherry (R) of Nebraska, and George A. Wilson (R) of Iowa.

But all of this bloc are not necessarily to be listed as ultimately opposed to responsible American participation in the peace. Senator Wilson, for example, said that he wanted to complete his study of the resolution before committing himself on it, adding: "Personally, I believe we have too much at stake in this war to walk away and leave it."

Formal Indorsements

Meanwhile formal statements of indorsement of the Ball-Burton-Hill-Hatch resolution were forthcoming from Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, and Senator Burnet R. Maybank (D) of South Carolina. Last night Senator Maybank joined with Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine in a broadcast on the subject during which Senator Brewster made it clear, as his votes previously showed, that he was a firm supporter of decisive American collaboration in the peace.

"Unless we begin our planning now there is no reason to be optimistic about the duration of the war or about the attitude of Allies who cannot be optimistic about the attitude of the United States," Senator Guffey stated.

"The boys who are doing the fighting and the dying for us expect us to make sure that it can't happen again to them or to their children. We owe it to them to give value to their sacrifices and now is the time to do it."

Two-Fold Obligation

Senator Maybank emphasized that "our first duty is to support the armed forces for victory and a speedy termination of the war," but added:

"It is also our obligation at this time as representatives of the people to express by resolution our desire to keep and assist fully in every way possible with our Allies in the prosecution of the war and in the settlements that are being discussed and that are to follow.

"It is also my hope that we will express ourselves favorably for a United Nations military force which will be used to maintain peace. At this time definite treaties and agreements could not be discussed; nevertheless we can commit ourselves unequivocably to unity of purpose, thought and action. The resolution does this very thing and therefore I am definitely for it."

Peace Pledge Opinions

Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico indorsed "the general principles" of the Ball-Burton-Hill-Hatch measure.

"I will not commit myself to anything without considering the views of the millions of servicemen," he said. "While it is proper to give thought to postwar action, that should not be allowed to interfere for a moment with a unified effort to win the war first."

"Everybody, of course, is in accord with its objectives," said Senator Bushfield of South Dakota. "But I don't think this is the time to get into discussion on details of the planning."

Senator Revercomb favored cooperation, but said that "there is time to discuss the details of peace measures when the war is won."

Senator John L. McClellan (D) of Arkansas said that he was in favor of the international tribunal and police force proposed by the measure but that he did not have "much enthuiasm for our trying to feed and reform the world."

Home Open to All Veterans

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 23 (AP)—The Missouri House passed a bill opening the Confederate Veterans' Home to needy veterans of all wars. Only two of the thousands of Missourians who fought for the Confederacy remain, sponsors explained yesterday, and the expensive home at Higginsville is virtually idle.

Equestrienne Troop at War Plant

Wide World

Fourteen Girl Plane Workers—but Where's Pegasus?

Girl employees of North American Aviation, Inc., at Inglewood, Calif., form equestrienne troops as part of their company's physical fitness-for-victory program. This group of North American Sky Riders, in their black and red riding habits, takes part in numerous Southern California horse events and frequently wins top honors. Their captain is Marie Valdama.

Boost in Parity Opposed By Corn Belt Farm Leader

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — While the Farm Bloc is urging revision of the parity formula to include farm labor costs and thus boost farm prices, the man who is probably the most influential farm leader in this Corn Belt section has come out strongly against such revision.

In taking this stand, Earl C. Smith, Vice-President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, takes issue with the majority of the board of directors of his own organization and with its President, Edward A. O'Neal. This does not mean that there is a split in the Farm Bureau or a "fight," Mr. Smith is simply stating his position so that the Illinois Agricultural Association, Farm Bureau affiliate of which he is President, may go on record as opposing a move which Mr. Smith regards as inflationary and likely to put farmers in a bad light.

Joining with him is the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation. These are two strong units of the National organization. Their statement of position was called forth at this time by the introduction of the Pace Bill in the House, a bill which would revise the parity formula so as to include the cost of farm labor.

Although he represents chiefly grain farmers, who are getting satisfactory prices now, Mr. Smith does not close his eyes to the fact that dairy and poultry farmers are really hard hit by their present parity prices which do not include their mounting labor costs, the highest labor costs of agriculture. He believes livestock prices, too, need revision. But he insists that it is an economic mistake to raise all farm prices in order to help these peculiarly affected groups. He maintains that the Agricultural Adjustment Act never intended to apply parity to prices of livestock and dairy products. Parity, says Mr. Smith, is intended only for the five basic crops—corn, wheat, cotton, rice, and tobacco—which are affected by weather and soil, both highly variable factors.

It was not meant to apply, continues Mr. Smith, to those branches of agriculture which, like manufacturing, use the raw materials of the farm in the process of production. Livestock and dairymen, like steel manufacturers and makers of clothing, must buy raw materials—in their case feed—and fair prices for them should therefore be figured by a different method. Mr. Smith holds that "comparable" prices should be computed by the Department of Agriculture for nonbasic crops.

Some Confusion as to Meaning

Mr. Smith declares that his stand is in accordance with the resolution passed by the Convention of the A. F. B. F. at its last annual meeting, but that resolution seems to admit of different interpretations. It reads: "In order to permit farmers more nearly to meet competitive wages for labor, we insist that all increased farm labor costs be taken into account in determining parity prices for farm commodities, at least for the duration of the emergency."

Now, Mr. Smith is generally known as the writer of Farm Bureau resolutions in his capacity as chairman of the resolutions committee, but if he wrote this one he did not make its meaning clear to his Board. They see it as calling for revision of the parity formula to include the price of farm labor. Mr. Smith interprets it as meaning that in establishing price ceilings there should be added to the parity figure, as now computed, the amount of increased labor costs.

The Pace bill, Mr. Smith maintains, is misleading, because it would not only cover the increased cost of farm labor, but would raise parity prices of farm commodities in an amount equivalent to 157 per cent of all money paid for farm labor in 1942. It would raise commodity prices an estimated average of about 16 per cent. Such an increase, says the Illinois farm leader, would undoubtedly cause labor to demand a boost in industrial wages, and thus set in motion the inflation spiral, which is generally recognized as harmful to farmers in the long run, as it is to other groups.

Anyway, labor costs are included in the present parity formula, Mr. Smith argues. While they are not specifically mentioned, the parity prices as now computed are determined by the cost of industrial products farmers purchase, which in turn are largely determined by the cost of industrial labor, he points out.

Says He Speaks for Farmers

In this reasoning, Mr. Smith takes sides with the Administration and with the Farmers' Union. This is an odd situation. For Mr. Smith is by nature and experience a conservative, and the Farmers' Union inclines to the left. Moreover, Mr. Smith is a Republican in contrast to Mr. O'Neal, who has long stood out as a Democrat. But in this argument Mr. Smith stands with the New Dealers and Mr. O'Neal with its opponents.

Union and Utility Company Ask Willkie to Arbitrate Dispute

DETROIT, March 23 (AP)—The Utility Workers Organizing Committee (Congress of Industrial Organizations) and the Consumers Power Company have agreed upon the selection of Wendell L. Willkie as impartial arbitrator of a contract dispute that led to the threat of a serious strike and stoppage in major Michigan war production areas other than Detroit.

The union, faced with a Regional War Labor Board demand that it abandon plans for a strike voted for last Friday midnight and a suggestion that it accept an arbitrator, itself proposed Mr. Willkie, who resigned the presidency of Commonwealth and Southern in 1940 to run for President against Roosevelt.

Consumers Power is a subsidiary of Commonwealth and Southern.

The proposal was contained in a telegram signed by Harold J. Straub, National Chairman of the U. W. O. C., and Herman Chadwick, President of the Michigan U. W. O. C. Joint Council. Donald McGowan, Public Relations Director for the company, said the message had not yet been received by Consumers Power, but M. W. Arthur, Vice-President of the Company, informed Mr. Chadwick by telephone that the union's choice of Mr. Willkie would be acceptable.

The union previously had submitted the names of five prominent men to the company, and the company had submitted three to the union, without arriving at an agreement on an arbitrator.

Ernest Goodman, Detroit attorney for the U. W. O. C., said the union hoped Mr. Willkie would accept, "since as arbitrator he could permanently eliminate labor trouble between the union and the company.

"The union feels its case is so just," Mr. Goodman said, "it is willing to accept the final judgment of a former President of the company."

Richard Harris, WLB conciliator, had this to say:

"This news has left me prostrated, but when I get my breath and regain my composure I might have some comment to make."

The dispute involves interpretation of a clause in the contract negotiated by company and union after the U. W. O. C. won a collective bargaining election among employees last summer. The U. W. O. C. contends the clause guarantees a union shop and dues checkoff, specifically, that all employees must pay union dues as a condition of continued employment. The company contends it cannot deduct union dues from paychecks of employees who have protested the check-off.

General Emmons Gets Distinguished Flying Cross

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Commander of the Hawaiian Department, United States Army, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for "extraordinary achievement while taking part in aerial flights in furtherance of the development and expansion" of the Air Forces.

The War Department's announcement March 18 said his citation referred to many aerial missions involving long-over-water flights and "an outstanding flight through enemy war zones" to a conference with Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Australia.

General Emmons has been in the Army since his graduation from the Military Academy in 1909. He has been detailed to aviation since 1917.

Mme. Chiang Says War Is Sheer Folly

By David Lu
Washington Representative of the Central News Agency of China who is accompanying Madame Chiang Kai-shek
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 23—In a stirring speech before 18,000 people in Chicago Stadium last night, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Generalissimo, said that war, "the acme of human folly," must not be permitted to recur if the future peace and prosperity of all peoples are to be insured.

Spontaneous and thunderous applause greeted this statement. As she stepped to the rostrum to begin her fourth major speech the entire audience arose and cheered and there was a waving forest of Chinese and American flags. Without mentioning anyone, but apparently having Prime Minister Churchill's Sunday speech in mind, Madame Chiang said:

"We should support the Four Freedoms which epitomize all that we want. We should also support the men who fathered the Atlantic Charter, for we believe that their purpose was not to tantalize the sorely tried and stanch peoples fighting against violence, nor was it prompted by necessity to meet the dire needs of the moment, but because they were convinced that a better world, based on those universal principles, must come into being.

"It is the easier thing to court approbation of one's countrymen; it is the harder thing, to act and speak according to the dictates of one's conscience. Especially when one's conscience tells one that to prevent future destruction and carnage one must think not only in terms of the good of one's own country, but in terms of the good of other peoples."

No More "Great Wall" for China

She made her views quite clear on isolationism when she said, "China realizes that her building of the 'Great Wall' to isolate herself from the rest of the world in the nineteenth century was a mistake and today those men who were responsible for erecting this barrier are pointed out to every Chinese school child as examples of mental myopics who saw only the expediency of temporary solutions. Their names will go down in infamy."

The mention of the term "mental myopics" caused the crowd to cheer so that the smiling Madame Chiang had to wait until she could finish her sentence.

Following a four-day successful visit here, Madame Chiang made her farewell appearance at the Chicago Stadium tonight and left immediately by train for San Francisco, where she will arrive Thursday morning. Madame Chiang created an unforgettable impression just before she left the Drake Hotel where she had been staying since her arrival. As she stepped off the elevator on her way to the stadium, little Abigail Ann Oleson broke through the police cordon in the lobby and, bowing politely, she presented Madame with a little doll which she asked China's First Lady to bring back to some little Chinese child. Madame stopped, shook hands with the girl and thanked her several times before proceeding to her car.

An Inspiration to the World

In welcoming Madame Chiang, Mayor Edward Kelly of Chicago described her as "an inspiration to the world, a model of courage and sacrifice" and added that she has exceeded all expectations in the Midwest.

Other speakers included Gov. Dwight Green of Illinois, Silas Strawn, Chairman of Chicago's Welcoming Committee, and Paul Hoffman, National Chairman of United China Relief.

Tonight's program was held in an international atmosphere, which included a Chinese children's rhythm band, Polish Women's Alliance, a chorus singing "Chee Lai," Chinese Victory March, Metropolitan Church Negro Choir and Great Lakes Naval Training Station's famous choir. The stage also presented a picturesque scene when ten small Chinese boys and girls dressed in native costumes tiptoed across the platform and presented scrolls to Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Madame Wei Tao-ming, wife of the Chinese Ambassador in Washington, and one to Mayor Kelly and Governor Green. When Madame Chiang left Chicago she presented flowers which banked her hotel suite to the Chicago Children's Hospital.

Madame Chiang's health has considerably improved since arriving in Chicago and upon reaching San Francisco she will start another five-day program which includes a reception at the City Hall, reviewing a parade, a press conference, a banquet to be attended by 3,000 persons and another nation-wide broadcast Saturday night. Madame Chiang is scheduled to proceed to Los Angeles after her San Francisco engagements.

'Bests' in Radio Are Honored

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Winners of the 1942 George Foster Peabody radio awards, the "Pulitzer prizes" of radio, were announced March 22 by the National Advisory Board.

Awards will go to Charles Collingwood, CBS, for outstanding reporting of the news; the program, "The Man Behind the Gun," CBS, for outstanding entertainment in drama; the Standard Symphony, NBC Pacific Coast Network, for outstanding entertainment in music; the program, "Afield With Ranger Mac," Radio Station WHA, Madison, Wis., for the outstanding educational program, "Our Hidden Enemy—Venereal Diseases," Radio Station KOAC, Corvallis, Ore., for the outstanding public service program by a local station 1,000 watts or less; "The Home Front," Radio Station WCHS, Charleston, W. Va., for the outstanding public service program by a regional station, up to 10,000 watts.

Awarded for the first time in 1941, the Peabody awards are jointly administered by the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, University of Georgia, and the National Association of Broadcasters, to give educational recognition to meritorious public service by broadcasters. The awards were established in memory of George Foster Peabody, philanthropist.

This year the Peabody Board members recognized both stations and programs.

Disinterested and meritorious public service and outstanding excellence were the bases of selection.

Presentation of the awards will be made by S. V. Sanford, Chancellor of the University System of Georgia, at the National Association of Broadcasters War Conference in Chicago April 26-29, the Board announced.

Members of the Advisory Board, a majority of whom met here to announce the awards, include:

John H. Benson, President of the American Association of Advertising Agencies; Jonathan Daniels, Editor of the Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer; Dean John E. Drewry of the Grady School, who officially announced the awards for the University of Georgia; and Edward Weeks, Editor of the Atlantic Monthly, Boston, Mass.

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Not a speedy train, nor a convenient car, but good old "shank's mare" will have to carry you this year. In these two Treadeasy Gabardine oxfords, you'll get off to a good start. Built for mileage you need in these days of rationing, they'll give you that "at ease" feeling every step of the way.

"Sylvia", with its smartly embroidered eyelets, goes well with dressmaker suits and softly tailored dresses.

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NEW BRITAIN — Manning-Armstrong..206 Main St.
NEW LONDON — Elmore Shoe Shop.....11 Bank St.
TORRINGTON — W. W. Mertz Co.
WATERBURY — Manning-Armstrong...52 Bank St.

ILLINOIS
CHICAGO — Alexander's Shoe Store, 13039 So. Western Ave.; Certified Comfort Footwear Shop, 1518 East 67th St.; Edwards Shoe Store, 5416 W. Fullerton Ave.; Feet First Shoe Shop, 2441 West Devon Ave.; Hurwich's Shoe Store, 1744 W. 95th St.; Illinois Foot Ambulatory, 6443 South Halstead St. 3113 Lincoln Ave.; Lebin's Shoe Store, 11210 So. Michigan Ave.; Loomis Bootery..8956 S. Loomis St.; Meier & o.....5704 W. Chicago Ave.; Pritikin's Foot Comfort Service, 1022 E. 63rd St.; Shu-Eez Comfort Shop, 22½ W. Jackson Blvd.; State Bootery..2757 Milwaukee Ave.; Treadeasy Shoe Shop, 60 E. Madison St.
DANVILLE — Kiningham Boot Shop, 135 N. Vermilion St.

INDIANA
EAST CHICAGO — Liberty Shoe Store, 808 W. Chicago Ave.

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE — Ben Snyder, Inc..524 W. Market St.

MAINE
BATH — Fall's Shoe Store.....99 Front St.
GARDINER — E. E. Pomerleau.....215 Water St.
LEWISTON — Canter-Winner Shoe Store, 87 Lisbon St.
PORTLAND — C. H. Lane Shoe Co..491 Congress St.

MARYLAND
BALTIMORE — Hochschild, Kohn & Co.

MASSACHUSETTS
BOSTON — Holson Shoe Co.....40 Stuart St.; Treadeasy Shoe Store, 140 Boylston St. (near Colonial Theatre)
DORCHESTER — N. Cohen.....1116 Blue Hill Ave.
FALL RIVER — Treadeasy Shoe Shop, Room 235 Granite Block, 27 So. Main St.
HAVERHILL — Furber's Shoe Store, 63 Merrimack St.
LAWRENCE — Geo. Lord & Son.....445 Essex St.
MALDEN — L. K. Treadeasy Shoe Store, 429 Main St.
NEW BEDFORD — Star Store...Union & Purchase Sts.
NEWTON — W. L. McCammon, 283 Washington St.
PITTSFIELD — Kohn Bros.....174 North St.
SOMERVILLE — Teddy's Shoe Store..287 Broadway
SPRINGFIELD — Treadeasy Shoe Shop, 351 Bridge St. (opposite Stearns Square)
WALTHAM — Rufus Warren & Sons..39 Moody St.
WATERTOWN — Watertown Shoe Store..76 Main St.
WORCESTER — Marcus Co.....379 Main St.

MICHIGAN
BAY CITY — Miller's Orthopedic Shoe Store
DETROIT — Davis and Halperin..8950 12th St.; Treadeasy Shoe Shop, 1254 Washington Blvd.
GRAND RAPIDS — Muller's Shoe Store, 1531 Grandville Ave.
KALAMAZOO — Jacobs Foot Relief Shoe Store, 141 So. Rose St.
LANSING — Shepard's Shoes, 328 So. Washington Ave.
OWOSSO — Chase Boot Shop, 106 N. Washington St.
PORT HURON — Peter Johnson.....211 Huron Ave.
SAGINAW — C. A. F. Dall Shoe Store, 415 Court St.
WYANDOTTE — Keehn Bros.....3456 Biddle Ave.

MISSOURI
KANSAS CITY — Arnold Glove Grip Stetson Shoe Shop, 224 E. 11th St.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
NEWPORT — Winter Bros.....11 Main St.

NEW JERSEY
ELIZABETH — Kolber-Sladkus..1139 E. Jersey St.
ENGLEWOOD — Sterling Shoe Shop, 39 W. Palisade Ave.
HACKENSACK — Bob's Treadeasy Shoes, 228 Main St.
HOBOKEN — Adam's Bootery, 502 Washington St.
NEWARK — Weiner's Shoe Shop..108 Halsey St.
PASSAIC — Kroll's Bootery..64 Lexingtor Ave.
PATERSON — Sussman's.....80 Main St.
PLAINFIELD — Vogue Shoe Shop..188 E. Front St.
TRENTON — Barnocky's Treadeasy Shoes, 135 South Broad St.
UNION CITY — Claridge Shoe Shop, 4019 Bergenline Ave.

NEW YORK
AMSTERDAM — Lindsay's Shoe Store..21 E. Main St.
AUBURN — Shoe and Luggage Shop..3 State St.
BATAVIA — Ritchlin's Shoe Store...42 Main St.
BINGHAMTON — Sisson Brothers-Welden Co., 59-61 Court St.
BUFFALO — Baker's Boot Shop, 1269 Jefferson Ave.; Liddon's Corrective Shoe Shop, 3174 Bailey Ave.; Santercole Shoe Co., 773 E. Delavan Ave.
ELMIRA — S. F. Izzard Co.....150 N. Main St.
GLENS FALLS — Kohn Bros.....119-121 Glen St.
GOWANDA — Himelein & Co.
HERKIMER — H. G. Munger & Co.....N. Main St.
ITHACA — Herron's Shoe Store, 138 East State St.
JAMESTOWN — Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.
KENMORE — Kenmore Boot Shop, 2870 Delaware Ave.
MIDDLETOWN — Hayes & Jones.....65 North St.
NEWBURGH — Hayes & Jones.....11 Water St.
NIAGARA FALLS — Beir Bros.....125 Falls St.
ONEONTA — Gardner's.....184 Main St.
OSWEGO — Ferguson's Boot Shop, 41 E. Bridge St.
ROCHESTER — Treadeasy Shoe Shop, Franklin at Main
SCHENECTADY — Carl Co.....State St.
SYRACUSE — Witherill's.....300 So. Salina St.
TROY — Savard Bros.....13 3rd St.
UTICA — J. B. Wells & Son Co., 195-205 Genesee St.
WATERTOWN — Empsall's

NEW YORK CITY (Manhattan)
Bernstein & Paull — 2966 3rd Ave. (near 153rd St.); Treadeasy Lexington Ave. Shoe Store, 754 Lexington Ave. (opposite Bloomingdale's); Treadeasy Shoes, Inc., 24 W. 39th St. (Just off 5th Ave.)
(Bronx) Bunis Bootery.....45 E. 170th St.
(Brooklyn) Adler-Singer.....972 Flatbush Ave. (cor. Albermarle Rd.)
Dave Dellerson...847 DeKalb Ave. (near Throop Ave.); Hospital Arch Support Co., 337 Knickerbocker Ave.; D. Lewis.....227 Utica Ave. (near St. Johns Pl.); Martin's.....Fulton at Bridge St.; Scharf's Shoes.....566 5th Ave.; Sprung's Shoe Shop, 1009 Nostrand Ave.; Treadeasy Livingston St. Shoe Shop, 284 Livingston St.; Treadeasy Shoe Store, 1601 Pitkin Ave. (near Hopkinson Ave.)
(Near-by New York City) FLUSHING, L. I. — Treadeasy Shoe Store, 39-06 Main St.; GREAT NECK, L. I. — Wm's. Fashion Shoe Shop, 62 Middleneck Rd.; HEMPSTEAD, L. I. — Franklin Shops, Inc., 250 Fulton Ave.; HUNTINGTON, L. I. — Snappy Shoe Shop....277 Main St.; JAMAICA, L. I. — Green's Shoes.....89-69 164th St.; PORT WASHINGTON, L. I. — Lawrence Shoe Shop...22 Main St.; RICHMOND HILL, L. I. — Paramount Shoe Shop, 111-21 Jamaica Ave.; WHITE PLAINS — White's.....99 Main St.

OHIO
AKRON — Scientific Foot Health Shop, 7 East Center St.; BELLEVUE — The A. Ruffing Store. 109 E. Main St.; CANTON — Andrew's Bootery, 203 Cleveland Ave., N.W.; CLEVELAND — Foster Shoes, Lorain Ave. at W. 117th St.; Fries & Schuele..W. 25th at Lorain; COLUMBUS — Corbett-Matthews Co., 104 No. High St.; DAYTON — Harry L. Buck Shoe Co., 28 So. Ludlow St.; FOSTORIA — Foster Shoes.....122 S. Main St.; HAMILTON — Kiefler's Shoe Shop, 421 S. Second St.; LAKEWOOD — Zwierlein's.....14825 Detroit Ave.; MARION — Smart & Waddell..137 E. Center St.

PENNSYLVANIA
ALLENTOWN — Zollinger-Harned Co., Sixth and Hamilton Sts.; BETHLEHEM — Kreidler's "Honest Wear", 314 So. New St.; CARBONDALE — Treadeasy Shoe Shop. 43 Salem Ave.; CHESTER — Ronald Health Shoes, 818 Edgmont Ave.; CLEARFIELD — McClure's Boot Shop..14 N. 2nd St.; HARRISBURG — Bowman & Co.....314 Market St.; JENKINTOWN — Fel-Mode Footwear..308 York Rd.; LANCASTER — Hagger & Bro.....25 West King St.; PHILADELPHIA — H. G. Fields.....1420 Chestnut St. (just inside Crozer Arcade); Treadeasy Shoe Shop, 1709 Chestnut St.; PITTSBURGH — Treadeasy Shoe Shop, Jenkins Arcade; UPPER DARBY — Le-Ben's Shoe Store, 7042 Garrett Road; WARREN — Danielson-Carter....106 Liberty St.; WILLIAMSPORT — John B. Irvin...35-37 West 3rd St.; YORK — Chas. H. Bear Company

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PAWTUCKET — David Harley Co.....286 Main St.; PROVIDENCE — F. B. Crosby Co.....30 North Main

VERMONT
BURLINGTON — Jan's Famous Shoes...30 Church St.; RUTLAND — Wilson Clothing Co.; ST. ALBANS — Jan's Famous Shoes. 20 No. Main St.

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Women's Activities: Playground Plan

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Another hearing on House Bill 782, scheduled for tomorrow, focuses attention once again on the recreation program of the City of Boston. This bill, which is sponsored by the Boston League of Women Voters, would establish a Board of Recreation for the City.

A thorough survey of City playgrounds last summer convinced the League of Women Voters that Boston's organized public recreation program was being conducted "as a very minor and much-subordinated part of the public school system, on the one hand, and of the Park Department, on the other." Each of five other City departments, it found, also had a finger in the pie.

The League does not believe that the recreation needs of a large metropolitan community, especially in wartime, can be met by treating them as a minor and unimportant issue, according to Mrs. Thomas H. Mahony, chairman of its Education Committee.

Single Head Urged

The League's proposed solution is to take the supervision of recreation out of the hands of departments whose chief concerns lie elsewhere, she says, and center it under one responsible head dedicated solely to its efficient conduct. It believes that only in this way will all facilities, personnel, budget, and leadership be used effectively for the greatest good of the greatest number.

The proposed Recreation Board, Mrs. Mahony explained, would be patterned on those that have been highly successful in a number of cities, including San Francisco, Baltimore, Md., and Washington. An unpaid board, comparable to the Trustees of the Boston Public Library, would have the responsibility of administering a co-ordinated plan for all ages and localities in the City.

Mrs. Mahony reports that the bill has the enthusiastic support of the Mayor and all City departments with the exception of the School Committee. The proponents of the bill, she said, have high hopes that at the meeting tomorrow, this opposition will be withdrawn. All the interested parties have left it in the hands of Representative Henry Shattuck to reach an amicable settlement.

Neglect Charged

At previous hearings on the bill, the League charged the School Committee with neglect and inefficient administration of playground appropriations. It testified that neither the number of playgrounds nor their supervision had been adjusted to community needs, and said that the equipment on a majority of them was "a disgrace to the City of Boston."

It also reported that the School Committee had permitted the George T. Angell School yard in Roxbury and the Donald McKay School playground in East Boston to be used for a carnival which ran in each case for a week. To do that, according to the League, the Committee transferred the teachers who were conducting the playground program elsewhere while the carnival was in progress. What was more, the League reported, in almost every booth there were gambling devices and active solicitation to come in and gamble.

By a Staff Photographer

Daughters of Colonial Wars Meet in Boston

At the annual meeting of the Society of Daughters of Colonial Wars in Massachusetts, held at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, yesterday afternoon. Left, its President, Mrs. Joseph A. Cushman, who presided; right, Kathleen Emerson Swan, guest speaker, whose subject was "A Housewife Looks at America."

'Poetry in Wartime' the Topic Of Talk Before Waban Women

America is naturally about two years behind England in its attitude toward poetry, John Holmes, Assistant Professor of English at Tufts College, told members of the Waban Women's Club this afternoon.

"Where the English are turning back to it because they find they need it and have begun to write poetry of the war itself, our publishing houses are cutting down on its publication as an economy measure," he said, adding that we will come back to it.

Mr. Holmes, who spoke on "Poetry in Wartime" under the sponsorship of the Club's Literary Committee, believes that we shall see some great poetry of combat within a year or so.

One great difference between the poetry of this war and last, he said, is that we already have a large body of prewar poems—poems foreseeing the war and expressing dread of it. "Poetry of fear and apprehension, unfortunately," he commented.

Within the last two years, as the war drew closer, our poets, he pointed out, turned out a good many lines expressing love of country and the sudden realization of its being in danger.

Reminding his audience that the dozen or so poets of the last war whom we still read were all poets before they were caught up in the conflict, he predicted that the best poetry in this war is likely to come from aviators who were already poets. Recalling, too, that those earlier poets were well-educated men, he said, "The chances are that our first really good book of poetry may be by an American college man who is an aviator."

Mr. Holmes thinks this war's poetry will be much less about war and its ugliness than about the world we are fighting for.

Of the men in the service who are already writing, he mentioned Karl Shapiro, Daniel Smythe, and Harry Brown. And he praised the part poets are playing in propaganda broadcasts of the highest caliber. He referred particularly to Edna St. Vincent Millay, Carl Sandburg, and Stephen Vincent Benet.

Mr. Holmes read some poems from a new book of his own, called "Map of My Country," which will be published in the fall. He is the author of several volumes of and about poetry.

Wollaston Garden Club Taking Part In Victory Garden Program of Quincy

The Wollaston Garden Club is taking a threefold part in the Victory Garden program of Quincy. In co-operation with the Wollaston Woman's Club and the Stoney Brae Garden Club, it has arranged for a Victory Garden Meeting on Friday evening at 7:45 o'clock at American Legion Home, Beale Street, Wollaston. Prof. Arnold M. Davis, Extension Horticulturist at the Massachusetts State College, will speak.

The public is invited, and there will be a question period following the lecture. Mrs. Charles W. Bailey, horticultural chairman of the Wollaston Garden Club, is in charge of the meeting, assisted by Mrs. Wallace G. Rood, conservation chairman of the Wollaston Woman's Club, and Mrs. George Cole, defense chairman of the Stoney Brae Garden Club.

The Wollaston Garden Club is also conducting a Garden Exchange under the direction of Mrs. Francis Vann, conservation chairman. A list is being compiled of boys and girls who will help in gardens during the season, also of any plots of grounds which the owners will make available for the use of people who have no suitable ground of their own. Anyone looking for such help can find out about it by calling Mrs. Vann.

The Club is also sponsoring an Information Desk at the Wollaston Branch Library every Tuesday afternoon and evening, from 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 o'clock. A member of the Garden Club is present to answer questions. Mrs. Edwin S. White, the chairman, has assembled bulletins and pamphlets from the United States Department of Agriculture, the Massachusetts State College, and from the Norfolk County Agricultural School at Walpole, as well as books on gardening.

Patterson to Make 'Report on the War' On WNAC Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War, will make a "Report on the War," tonight, MBS, 8:15 p. m., WNAC, by recording, 10:15 p. m.

At 10:30 p. m., on CBS-WEEI, Clark M. Eichelberger, Director of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, will speak on "The Search for Security."

Eric Johnston, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, will discuss, with Hardy Burt, "The Americas—Partners in Private Enterprise," MBS, 10:45 p. m., WNAC, by recording, 11:15 p. m.

Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine and Senator Burnet R. Maybank (D) of South Carolina will speak on the "Senate Resolution on Allied Co-operation." NBC, 7:30 p. m., by recording, 11:30 p. m.

Alexander Wallenstein presents Morton Gould's Symphonette No. 2, on Sinfonietta, concluding his program with Shulman's "Theme and Variations for Viola and Orchestra," with Milton Katims as viola soloist, MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

Wednesday

The National Farm and Home Hour presents a group of speakers from the Convention of American Association of School Administrators, who will discuss "Victory Farm Volunteers—How School and Community Are Training 'Soldiers of Production,'" Blue-WHDH, 12:30 p. m.

Grand Jury Hears Police Testimony

Suffolk County's Grand Jury adjourned today after hearing testimony from members of the Boston Police Force.

Among those who entered the Grand Jury hearing were:

Capt. Edward Keating, Division 4, South End; Capt. John A. Dorsey, Division 15, Charlestown; Deputy Superintendent John Anderson; Michael J. O'Brien, special officer at Police Headquarters; George Harnden, special officer at Station 4; Sergeant Stanley Gaw, Police Bureau of Records; and Sergeant Arthur Eunson, Station 4.

Francis Woodman One of First In 'Educational Engineer' Line

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An "Educational Engineer" is what President Eliot of Harvard once called him.

"You have been giving away information and advice to parents and to boys and girls all your life, why don't you do it for a consideration?

This was the advice which Francis Call Woodman, a long-time educator, received from President Eliot when he returned from World War I where he had served in France as educational and vocational counselor for the Y. M. C. A.

Prior to his service abroad, Mr. Woodman had headmastered for 18 years at the Morristown School in Morristown, New Jersey. But, like many others, he felt somewhat unsettled when the war ended, and he turned to his one-time college President for guidance.

Preparing His Memoirs

From that time on, until he retired a year ago to devote his time to the preparation of a book of memoirs, Mr. Woodman's chief aim was to help parents decide on the best schools and colleges for their sons and daughters.

His wide personal acquaintance with those engaged in education enabled him to furnish advice and information concerning schooling in any part of the United States, as well as in England, France, and Switzerland.

It was during his early career as captain of Harvard's freshman crew, and left tackle on the Harvard football teams of 1886 to 1888, while a class mate of former Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams, and during his later years as educator, traveler, and writer, that he met many noted persons. They include Presidents Taft, Cleveland, and Franklin Roosevelt, Ellen Terry, the English actress, Joe Jefferson the actor, Rudyard Kipling, and Edward Everett Hale.

In fact, much of his early boyhood was spent within the Hale family circle. He recalls vividly stopping every morning on his way from his home in Jamaica Plain and "picking up the Hales" on his way to the Roxbury Latin School, which they all attended.

Dropping in at the Hale home at breakfast time was a not-to-be-forgotten event. "Dr. Hale sat at the head of the table, usually reading aloud from the Boston Advertiser, which was founded and edited by his father," Mr. Woodman recalls.

"There were a daughter and five sons sitting around the table," he added. "Their mother, with white lace cap, sat in a rattan chair opposite her Homeric husband.

'Uncle Henry' Ward Beecher

"Sometimes, at table, we might find 'Aunt Susan,' who painted and drew so beautifully, and whose conversation and correspondence delighted all who knew her. Or we might find there, at table, 'Aunt Lucretia,' the author of the inimitable Peterkin Papers.

"Or, perchance, we sometimes found at this breakfast 'Grandma Perkins,' Mrs. Hale's mother, or her 'Uncle Henry' Ward Beecher, whom I remember coming into breakfast one morning carrying a basket of pears. I mustn't forget 'Aunt Harriet' Beecher Stowe, of Uncle Tom's Cabin fame, who made occasional visits from her home in Hartford."

Mr. Woodman's first acquaintance with the Hales dated from the time his mother brought him to Miss Weston's School for Little Boys—"Pussy Weston's" school—in Kennedy Hall. On being introduced to Phil Hale, that youngster acknowledged the introduction by borrowing—and using—Woodman's pocket handkerchief.

Many early incidents and anecdotes in the family life of the Edward Everett Hales are recalled vividly today by Mr. Woodman. He grew up almost as a member of the family, later rooming at college with the fourth son of the famous clergyman and author.

Other chapters in the book which Mr. Woodman is now writing deal with early school days in Jamaica Plain, at the Roxbury Latin School, and at Harvard, as well as covering many of his experiences during his long career as a consultant in education, and his service in France during the first World War.

New State-Wide Building Code Urged by Special Commission

A State-wide building code providing basic minimum requirements for the safety of the public following the Cocoanut Grove disaster of Nov. 28, 1942, was demanded today at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety.

Asserting that there are whole neighborhoods of timber buildings in Massachusetts which are a serious threat to safety, William R. Greeley, Boston architect, and Chairman of a special commission appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to study the laws applicable to places of public assembly, said: "Just so long as these old buildings are insured and mortgaged, it will be difficult to correct such dangerous situations."

The condition of buildings in which people assemble throughout the Commonwealth is bad, Mr. Greeley told the Committee. He said this was due to the fact that for several decades old buildings have been changed over to new uses.

Closer Co-operation

The architect said the Committee has an excellent opportunity to get rid of these danger zones by providing for closer co-operation between lending agencies and the public. He proposed some form of legislation which would require mortgages to be amortized over a period of years. This, he said, would prevent the condition which prevails in some cases today, where the mortgage is far more than the building is worth.

The situation must be taken care of with some sympathy for present owners of these buildings, Mr. Greeley pointed out, "We can't close all buildings throughout the State which are unsafe," he said.

Turning to the recommendations of his commission, which were contained in a report made public recently, Mr. Greeley said that there is much confusion and overlapping at the present time in the enforcement of building laws. The report recommended that all orders in connection with building inspection be issued through the local inspectors, while the State Department of Public Safety would have supervision over the local enforcement and the authority to make "spot" checks.

Senator Sumner G. Whittier (R) of Everett, criticized a recommendation by Mr. Greeley's committee for recodification of existing building laws. He pointed out that this would have to be done by a recess commission and would require two years for the changes to be made.

Becoming Indifferent

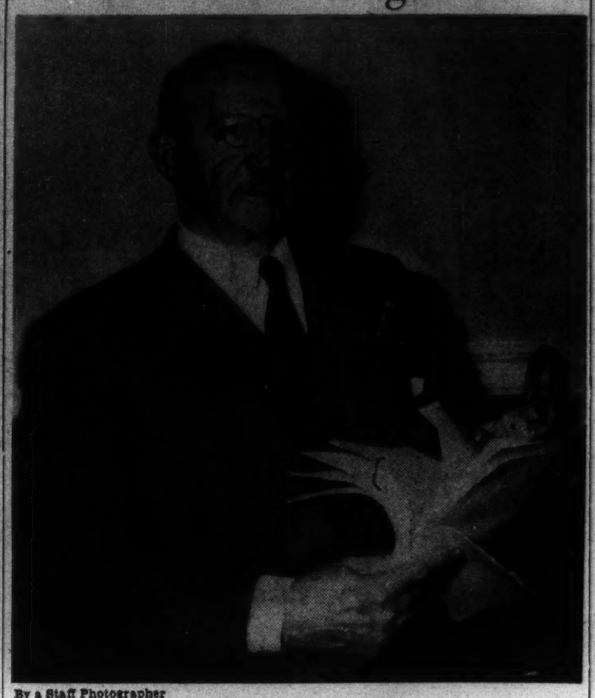
"The people are already becoming indifferent, and if there is a two-year delay," the Senator declared, "we would be getting ready for another Cocoanut Grove disaster. The Legislature is ready and anxious to correct this situation now, but two years from now there won't be sufficient interest in this matter."

Mr. Greeley said that his commission expects to submit to the Legislative Committee within the next few days a tentative code of buildings laws for the State, which is being prepared by a committee of experts at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

James J. Evans, Chief of the Everett Fire Department, said that there are department store basements in his city and in Boston which are worse than the Cocoanut Grove was. The only way to eliminate the hazardous condition is through enactment of adequate sprinkler laws.

"Thirteen persons would not have lost their lives in an apartment house fire in Lynn if the building had been equipped with sprinklers," Chief Evans said.

'Educational Engineer'



By a Staff Photographer

Francis Call Woodman

After many years, during which he helped parents decide on the best schools and colleges, both here and abroad, for their sons and daughters, and aided young people to find the life careers for which they were best fitted, Mr. Woodman is now preparing to publish his memoirs, which center around many Greater Boston notables.

Co-operative Banks Issue Has Hearing at State House

Adoption of a bill which would halt possible conversion of co-operative banks in Massachusetts into Federal savings and loan associations was advocated today by Bank Commissioner Joseph E. Perry.

The bill, which Commissioner Perry advocated before the Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking, provides that such conversion shall not be exercised by any co-operative bank in Massachusetts during the present war emergency, or in two years after the termination of the war. The bill also provides that when a vote is taken to effect conversion, it shall be on a basis of four-fifths of the shareholders voting, rather than, as at present, on a majority basis.

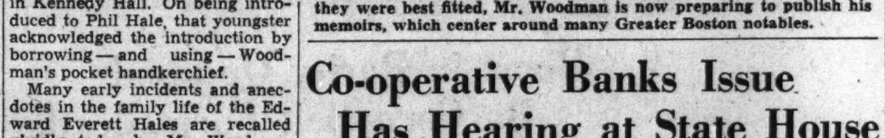
This bill, which is said to come under the head of emergency legislation, was recommended by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, after he had received a communication from the Bank Commissioner pointing out that the present strength of Bay State co-operative banks is enhanced through the medium of their central fund and share insurance.

The Bank Commissioner pointed out to the Governor that the co-operative bank share insurance has one weakness, namely, that as the law now stands, it is possible for any co-operative bank to withdraw from the system, and take out its proportionate share of the accumulated resources of the central fund and share insurance fund. If any substantial number should do so, the entire structure would be correspondingly undermined, Mr. Perry said.

Charles Rugg, representing the Workingmen's Co-operative Bank, charged that the legislation submitted by the Bank Commissioner had not been carefully considered. He suggested that the Bank Commissioner call a committee to consider this matter—a committee comprised of representatives of co-operative banks, savings banks, the Federal Savings and Loan Association, and others.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Studio String Concert;	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30 Hollywood; Post	Joline, songs	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Parent-Teachers' Forum	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00 Elis'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
4:15 "Sharps and Flats"	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Andy Kirk's Orchestra
4:30 Book talk	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bridgeport Ensemble;	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
4:45 Civilian Defense	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Frank Foti, conductor	Art Jarrett's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	News; Sheelah Carter	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
5:15 Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 Homes Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News; Service	Light Classics; music
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Highlights	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Stories
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news	A. Templeton; OPA talk	Music; "Pink Lady"	News from Abroad	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
6:45 J. B. Kennedy, news	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	News of the World	Treasury Star Parade	Richard Salinger; news
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Kay Ivers, songs; Hud-	"Confidentially Yours"	This Is My Story; drama
7:45 Hour; songs; violin	"You and the War"	son String; Apollo Club	Fred Lanz, news	Marion Claire, songs
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; guests;	Singin' Sam, songs	Bostop School Com. Pgm.
8:15 "Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Edgar Fairchild's Orch.	Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Al Jolson - Monty	"Archie and company";	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Pass in Review"; Army	Romance in Music
8:45 Woolley; News	comedy variety; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Camps' Activities	Variety Hour
9:00 Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program, Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15 Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, conductor	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 "Suspense"; drama	Richard Himber's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	"This Is Our Enemy"	Variety Hour
9:45 "Suspense"; drama	Orchestra; Trumpeter	Fibber McGee and Molly	Dramatization	Variety Hour; Music
10:00 "Jazz Laboratory";	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense talk
10:15 Raym'd Scott's Or.	Gracie Fields, songs	Bob Hope Variety Show	E. P. Patterson; recorded	Treasury Star Parade
10:30 Clark Eichelberger	The World's Most Hon-	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45 News; World War-II	ored Music	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Bob Chester's Orchestra
11:00 News; Jos. Harsch	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Shep Fields' Orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Master	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?; drama	Eric Johnston, Interview	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:30 Works of Music.	Fishermen's Program	Sens Brewster & Maybank	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; Dance orch.	Sportscast; News	"Music You Want"	Wallenstein, conductor	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	"Dregs Parade"	News Service	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Songs; "Fiesta"; music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	
8:00 News of the World	Musical Reveille	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Morning Watch; religious
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Musical Highlights	News Service	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis; Melodeers	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum; talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air;	The Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam"; OWI dr.	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Tm. Wolcott; food news.	Organ Recital; vocalists	Studio speaker
9:45 Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Gene and Glenn	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	News; Military band	News commentator	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Air Express Music	"The O'Neills"; drama	Choir Loft; organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate"; sketch	Cheer Up Gang; vocal-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"Woman of America"; sk.	ists; orchestra	Mason
11:00 Food News Roundup	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	'Headlines of Tomorrow'	Kick-Conga
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Melody for Mediation
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Musical Hits	"Snow Village"; sketch	'Yankee House Party; va-	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	riety show; orchestra	News report
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; drama	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Recital	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	School Admin'tors Asso.	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny; sketch	Red Sox Spring Training	Italian Melodies
1:30 "Vic and Sade"	Leo Litwin, pianist	Big Sister; sketch	News; Fashion Talk	Religious program
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00 Serial drama	Allen Crockett, guitar	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	'Yankee Kitchen'	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	Margaret Janis, songs	Guiding Light; drama	'Yankee Kitchen'	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Air Express Music	Hymn Recital	Musical Roundup	News report
3:00 David Harum	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Studio Concert: Pearl	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Shady Valley Folks"	Popular Music
3:30 Hollywood; "Post"	Schaitl, soprano	Pepper Young's Family	"Shady Valley Folks"	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone; Book Ends	'Right to Happiness"	"Shady Valley Folks"	"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00 Elisbth Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, News	Count Basie's Orchestra
4:15 "Sharps and Flats"	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Earl Hines's Orchestra
4:30 Red Cross Program	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Bridgeport String En-	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:45 Mountain Music	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	semble; Frank Foti, con	Jan Garber's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comm'nt	Les Brown's Orchestra
5:15 "Date Book"; Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Junior Newsmaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 Comment; News	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics; music
6:15 Mary Small, songs	Newscast	The Answer Man; quiz	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Stories
6:30 Walt Cassell, songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	News of the World	Yankee Stariets; songs	Richard Salinger; news
7:30 U. S. Navy Prog.	"The Lone Ranger";	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	"California Melodies";	Carewe-Chamberlain
7:45 Interview; talks	western drama	John Barry, comments	M. Gray, songs; orch	Your Army
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr. & Mrs. North'; com.	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	'Mr. & Mrs. North'; com.	The Barries; Willard Trio	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"The Manhattan Story";	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Mystery Hall"; drama	You Shall Have Music
8:45 Heraldi; News	Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Mystery Hall"; drama	You Shall Have Music
9:00 Lionel Barrymore;	John Freedom; drama	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Ravel:
9:15 "Mayor of Town"	John Freedom; drama	Shore; guest; orchestra	M. Gould's Or.; drama	La Valse
9:30 Milton Berle; vari-	Helen Traubel; Richard	"Mr. District Attorney";	Don Cossack Choir; Geor-	Classical Album: Ravel:
9:45 ety; orch.; guests.	Crooks; Or.; E. C. Hill	dramatic sketch; orch.	gia Gibbs; Ilka Chase	La Valse; News
10:00 Moments in Music;	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	Army-Navy "E" Award	Local Sports
10:15 "Vagabond King"	Gracie Fields, songs	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30 War Correspondents	World's Most Honored	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Local Sports
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Victory Night Watch
11:15 Rideout; Master	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?; drama	Milt Herth's Orch.	Freddie Martin's Orch.
11:30 Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Music to the Stars";	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; Dance orch.	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Fishermen Prepare For Mackerel Run

Huge purse seines are coming out of winter storage lofts today for overhauling along the fish piers of Boston and Gloucester in preparation for the early opening of the mackerel season.

Vessels, too, are being fitted out and soon will be off for Virginian waters where the first schools of this delicacy in seafood are usually found about this time of year.

For with the advent of Spring comes the annual mackerel "run" that starts in southern waters and moves slowly northward with the warm weather until the northern "terminal" is reached on the Cape Shore grounds off Nova Scotia. Then the movement is reversed until late Fall. And in recent years mackerel have been taken as late as January before the last persistent fishermen lay up their nets.

Possibly the first vessel to get away this year will be the Capt. Drum, skippered by Isadore Tarentino, which is nearly ready to leave Gloucester. The Eleanor, Mary W., and Gertrude De Costa are also named among the vessels planning to enter the mackerel fisheries this year.

Start of the mackerel fleet was once an annual event at fishing settlements where keen rivalry was found between fishing skippers as to who would land the first trip of the year—and thereby get the highest prices. But this year the prices of groundfish and all seafood are so high that individual fishermen show comparatively little incentive to shift to the seasonal fisheries.

During the calendar year of 1942, landings of mackerel at the Boston fish pier totaled 14,186,691 pounds with February and March the only months in which no mackerel were landed. The five-year average is 14,105,459 pounds, according to the Boston office of the Market News Service of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. These landings compare with 15,954,426 pounds in 1941; 15,066,074 pounds in 1940, and 9,227,371 pounds in 1939.

Prices like those for other varieties of seafood are much higher, netting the fishermen the best returns in the long history of the fisheries. The five-year average was 3.43 cents a pound to fishermen for off-shore mackerel, according to Federal figures. In 1939 when landings were comparatively light and values in theory at least were firmer, the average price to fishermen for off-shore mackerel was 2.93 cents a pound. In 1942 it was 6.14 cents a pound.

Lawrence Marine On Casualty List

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—The Navy announced yesterday 9 casualties in Navy forces, including 6 killed, 1 wounded and 2 missing.

This brings to 24,528 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,919 killed, 4,640 wounded and 12,969 missing.

The casualties announced yesterday (those listed are Navy and noncommissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) included:

Massachusetts

Burgess, Ralph W., Marine. Killed. Wife, Mrs. Ralph W. Burgess, Lawrence.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, March 24

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Meet John Londoner." GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Theatre. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Panama City—10:15 p. m.—"Isthus Quiz." HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.

Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—"Five of a Kind."
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton, songs.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; National Teachers Meeting.
6:30 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam, drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Le Mar Trio; Charittesers.
7:45 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Eyes and Ears of the Air Force.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, news.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble.
6:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Sheelah Carter, News.
6:15 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news commend.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Singin' Sam."
8:15 p. m.—Robert P. Patterson, report.
8:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review"; Army Activities.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"This Is Our Enemy"; drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Art Kassel's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Eric Johnson, President U. S. Chamber of Commerce.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

Hovey's
Boston
Smooth Calfskin
IN A SHOE OF ELEGANT SIMPLICITY
$9.95
We'll proudly show you Tru-Poise shoes, made of calfskin—smooth as silk, flexible, skillfully crafted to make your feet look lovely. With the famous Tru-Poise Cradle Cup Heel to keep your ankles straight and true in your newly active life. Black, brown and blue.
Tru-Poise
Shoes by Selby
Street Floor

W. D. C. Inquiry Order Not Expected Immediately

State House Roundup

No immediate decision by the Legislative Rules Committee on the question of whether or not an investigation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety shall be ordered was anticipated at the State House today.

The hearing, which began on March 10, ended yesterday afternoon and it will be some time before a transcript of the more than 200,000 words of testimony will be ready for the Committee's review.

At least two members of the Rules Committee who have favored an investigation were doubtful if the inquiry would be ordered. Principal proponents for the probe have been Democratic members of the Legislature of which there are but four on the Rules Committee as against 16 Republicans.

Senate President Jarvis Hunt (R), of North Attleboro, who presided at all but the last day of the hearing, has asserted that the lengthy hearing had become, in effect, an investigation in itself.

Final hours of the hearing yesterday were given over to remarks by former members of the Women's Defense Corps, all demanding that the Committee not whitewash the subject. Miss Natalie Hays Hammond, ousted commandant of the W. D. C. whose removal precipitated the demand for an inquiry, spoke briefly at the close calling upon the Committee to consider her prepared statement read at the opening day of the hearing.

Boston's Delinquent Taxes

Uncollected Boston real estate taxes dating back to 1897 were disclosed in an audit of the city's collecting department commenced in 1940 and just completed by Herbert B. Dine, Assistant Director of Accounts for the State. The report was made public by Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts.

When the audit began in 1940 $823.50 was still owed the city in real estate taxes for 1897. The annual amount of unpaid real estate taxes gradually increased to $6,266.80 in 1938, the audit showed.

Personal property taxes in 1927 are still unpaid to the amount of $65,248 and 1939 personal property taxes unpaid reached a high total of $436,800.16.

The report criticized the conduct of the office of tax collections and commented that "it is evident that many of these (bookkeeping) errors could have been eliminated if greater care had been exercised in making out bills at the information window."

Women Teachers

An attempt to gain reconsideration of a measure which would prevent school committees from discharging women teachers who marry was lost yesterday on a rising vote of 65 to 90. Representative Margaret Speare (R) of Newton moved for reconsideration and was supported by many on the ground that the present scarcity of teachers made the measure desirable.

Military Substitutes

The Cambridge League of Women Voters has recorded itself in favor of House Bill 695 which provides for the selection of military substitutes for elected officials who have entered the war service.

"We have seen in Cambridge a situation which we understand is typical of many elected bodies in cities throughout the Commonwealth," the League said in a letter to the Legislative Committee on Cities. "Here, the difficulty of obtaining a quorum for school committee meetings because of the absence in the armed services of two School Committeemen, has interfered with the transaction of important school business. We believe it is of crucial importance to the orderly process of democratic government that governmental bodies should be able to function in wartime without impediment."

Final Spurt Urged to Rescue Red Cross Drive From Failure

Failure of the War Fund Drive looms today before the workers at the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross as a grim possibility. With a mere eight days remaining in which to meet its $2,145,000 quota, the chapter today reports that it is nearly $800,000 short of its goal.

General chairman Charles F. Rowley says collections are averaging about $50,000 a day: "What we need," he adds, "is $100,000 a day from now until the first of April. That means we have to redouble our efforts and put on a final spurt that will definitely carry us over the top. Otherwise, we fail our men on the fighting fronts."

Failure, he pointed out, would mean the scaling down of all Red Cross services to the fighting men. "Unless the response to this wartime appeal swings upward sharply and at once," Mr. Rowley said, "I dread the thought of announcing the final total at the end of the month.

"From the looks now," he went on, "that announcement will be tantamount to a personal message to every fighting man saying, 'The people of Boston, after due consideration, have decided to let you men go it alone.'"

War Fund officials reminded the public today that there is "no fairy godmother to underwrite these tremendous wartime responsibilities." The Red Cross, they point out, has grown as fast as the Army but without the Army's recourse to federal funds. The Red Cross must depend upon the generosity of the public.

The shortage of manpower has handicapped the chapter's program of personal solicitation, and today Chairman Rowley appealed again to everyone who has not yet been asked for a contribution, to mail a check or money order voluntarily to the Red Cross War Fund headquarters, 69 Tremont Street, Boston.

The motion picture industry plans to help out by running a week-long drive of its own from April 1 to 7, supplementing the Red Cross's collections which will terminate March 31. By a special long-distance telephone hookup this morning, officials of the industry and of the Red Cross in Boston heard Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and General Chairman of the Red Cross drive, and Barney Balaban, General Chairman of the Red Cross War Fund Week for Theaters, speak in behalf of the effort.

Contributions recently received include:
$4,000—Mrs. E. S. Rousmaniere.
$500—Mrs. E. S. Sloan, Richard M. Foster.
$450—F. G. Bemis.
$400—Anonymous.
$300—Anonymous.
$250—Miss Laura M. Barr, Anonymous, Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewos Stackpole, Anonymous, Dr. and Mrs. George P. Sturgis.
$200—Dr. Edward F. Richardson, Anonymous, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Brace, Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Dupee, Anonymous, Mrs. Bennett S. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Saul, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dane.
$150—Miss Ethel A. Forbes (additional, total $175), Miss Emily S. Reed, Anonymous, Miss Alicia E. M. Kennedy, Edward G. Kennedy.
$110—Mr. and Mrs. C. Phillips.
$100—W. F. Beatty, Anonymous, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ellis Densmore, Dr. and Mrs. John H. Cunningham, Mrs. Ralph E. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cabot, Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Mumford, Mrs. Wallace L. Pierce, Sgt. and Mrs. George C. Cutler, Jr., Anonymous, Miss Sarah Louisa Guild, Mrs. Henry W. Harris (additional, total $200), Charles E. Mason, Elliott L. Richardson, Dr. E. P. Richardson, Jr., George S. Richardson, Serge Semenenko, Mr. and Mrs. Parker Whittemore.

Public Employees

$256—Metropolitan District Commission (additional for State House Employees, total $4,215.78).
$247.50—Boston City Hospital Employees (additional, total $664).
$199.00—Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue Employees.

Commerce and Industry

$5,000—John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., 197 Clarendon Street.
$4,074.93—N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R. Co. employees.
$3,000—Anonymous.
$2,500—Eastern Steamship Lines.
$1,600—Stone & Webster, Inc., W. F. Schraft & Sons Corp.
$1,585.95—William Filene's Sons Co. employees (first report).
$1,500—Bendix Aviation Corporation.
$835—Lybrand, Ross, Bros. & Montgomery and employees.
$522.50—Chandler & Co. employees.
$507.50—W. F. Schraft & Sons employees.
$500—The Allied Kid Co. (additional, total $1,250), Price Bros. Co., Enterprise Stores, Revere Sugar Refinery.
$400—Stone & Webster & Blodgett, Inc., Investment Banking Branch, Yankee Network.
$361.75—Raymond's, Inc., employees.
$326.20—Merchants National Bank employees.
$300—Albert Hosiery Stores, James J. Sullivan, Inc.
$250—Miller & Hollis, Inc., Raymond's Inc., William Zakon & Sons, Inc., John R. Evans & Co., Rand Avery-Gordon Taylor, Inc.
$242—Russell, Berg & Co. employees.
$215.50—The Personal Book Shop, Inc., employees.
$202.44—Kennedy's Inc., employees.
$200—Keystone Manufacturing Co., John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., Owen D. Murphy, Agency, House of Old Molineaux, Inc., Mass. Indemnity Insurance Co., Joseph Middleby, Jr., Inc., Procter & Gamble Distributing Co., S. Robert Stone, Inc. (additional, total $300).
$179—Yankee Network Employees.
$173—Boston Five Cents Savings Bank employees.
$164.32—S. H. Knopf Manufacturing Co. employees.
$150—I. J. Fox, Inc., American Stay Co., H. Glaser & Son, Inc., Spaulding-Moss Co.
$138—Associated Industries of Mass. Employees.
$131.50—Coffin & Burr, Inc., Employees.
$126—The Pepperell Manufacturing Co. Employees.
$125—Jay's, Inc.
$123—Gaston, Snow, Rice & Boyd Employees.
$121—Distributors of N. E.—Schenley Division Employees.
$115—Edward Goldman Co. employees.
$107—Goodwin Proctor & Hoar employees.
$105—Mutual Boiler Insurance Co. Employees.
$102—Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance Co. and Employees.
$100—American Oak & Leather Co., Anonymous, Globe Mattress Mfg. Co., L. H. Hamel Leather Co., H. P. Hood & Co. employees, S. H. Knopf Manufacturing Co., Moskot Lunch, Inc., National Sportsman, Inc., Anonymous, Polish Relief Committee of Boston, Preston, Moss & Co., Reed & Barton, Smith, Patterson Co., Waverly Heating Supply Co., The Armstrong Co. (additional, total $200), Bigelow & Dowse Co., Blyth & Co., Chandler & Farquhar Co., Corn Products Sales Co., Marks Brothers Co., Modern Curtain Co., Inc., The Sharaf Co., Siedfast & Roulston, Inc. (additional, total $200).

State Plans to Honor Greeks

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has called upon citizens of Massachusetts to observe Thursday, March 25, the anniversary of Greek independence, by displaying the Greek flag in recognition of the debt owed that land by all peoples fighting for the cause of freedom.

"The twenty-fifth of March is Greek-Independence Day," the Governor said in a statement. "Until 1940 all communities in Greece celebrated this day with the same patriotic spirit as do all other freedom-loving people who value liberty more than life itself. This year there will be no public celebrations in Greece, but there shall be as many hymns sung to liberty as there are Greeks living. On this day, each Greek will dedicate himself anew to use whatever energy he has left to aid those who are fighting to free mankind from the destroyers of nations.

"As Americans we are proud that our Government has made it a national policy to assist Greece in every possible way. Throughout its history the United States has owed much to the ancient Athenian democracy as pattern for social, political and intellectual life. That debt to Greece, as a modern defender of liberty, now increases many fold.

"Wherever people gather on Thursday, March 25, I urge the payment of homage to Greece and to her people. And on that day I urge that the flag of the Greek nation be flown in conjunction with the American flag to the end that our thoughts may be directed toward the ideals and courage of Greece."

Music and Film News—Plays in Boston and New York

Group From 'The Immortal Sergeant'
Film arriving at the Keith Memorial tonight with a preview at 5 p. m.

© Paramount
Mary Martin and Rudy Vallee
In "Happy Go Lucky," film coming Thursday to the Metropolitan

'Yes, My Darling Daughter'

"Yes, My Darling Daughter," opened last night at the Copley Theater to a very appreciative special audience of servicemen and women. Tonight it begins its regular run. Written half a dozen years ago by Mark Reed, this comedy stands up as a play—despite the new interests and the new problems brought by the war in place of many of the things that seemed more serious back in 1937.

The story is fairly well known by now, of course. It concerns a former Greenwich Village freethinker and suffragette who has settled down and married a rather pompous banker. She has a daughter, just out of college, who can see no reason why she should not follow in her mother's footsteps—including various distinctly unconventional adventures.

The crux of the matter is that she decides to spend an unchaperoned week end with the boy she loves before he has to leave suddenly for a job in Europe. He is distinctly dubious about the plan, but she insists. Her mother finds it impossible to say no, without being branded a hypocrite. But her father has an entirely different view.

Luella Gear, a favorite with Boston musical comedy audiences, carried off the serious as well as the humorous moments of her role with considerable skill. Elaine Ellis was convincing as the daughter, and Donald McClelland brought many hearty laughs as the father.

Violet Heming, who was a member of the original cast, added a great deal to the entertainment, in the role of a much-divorced aunt, whose matrimonial adventures had done nothing to add to the sacredness of the marriage ceremony in the eyes of her niece.

Douglas Gregory played the literary agent who brought back rather personal memories of the mother's feminist exploits in the not too carefully buried past.

D. M.

'Yes, My Darling Daughter'

At the Copley—Revival of Mark Reed's comedy, staged by Nat Burns and presented by Edward Gould with the following cast:

Ellen Murray ..... Elaine Ellis
Lewis Murray ..... Donald McClelland
Constance Nevins ..... Violet Heming
Martha ..... Theodora Sava
Ann Whitman Murray ..... Luella Gear
Titus Jaywood ..... Douglas Gregory
Douglas Hall ..... Ralph Douglas

On the Stage

A tentative booking for the Shubert Theater in Boston starting on Tuesday, April 27, is reported in New York for "More Powers to You," new musical which Billy Wynn is assembling. Rehearsals are expected to start in New York next week. Those reported for the cast include Joey Faye, Patricia Bowman, Paul Haakon, Marlyn Drake, Patsy Garrett, Lary Fletcher, Nancy Kenyon, and Aubrey Cotter.

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Theron Bamberger's production of "Tomorrow the World," which comes to the Wilbur Monday, will have its premiere Thursday at New Haven.

New Films for Keith's

A change in program is impending today at the Keith Memorial, beginning with a preview at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The incoming program is headed by "The Immortal Sergeant," with "How's About It?" as the other feature on the bill.

Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Hara are the principal players in "The Immortal Sergeant," with Mr. Fonda playing the role of a corporal who finds himself in charge of a small patrol lost in the Libyan desert. Miss O'Hara is the girl he left behind him in London. Thomas Mitchell is prominent in the cast as a sergeant of long experience in the army.

The Andrews Sisters head the cast for "How's About It?", a musical film, with a story about complications in a music publishing business. Robert Paige, Grace MacDonald, and Shemp Howard are featured.

Lucas-Pritchard
Nancy Nugent
Daughter of Elliott Nugent and granddaughter of J. C. Nugent, who will make her stage debut in "Tomorrow the World." The play comes to the Wilbur Theater on Monday evening, March 29. In the presence of her father and grandfather, Miss Nugent formally became a life member of Actors' Equity Monday afternoon.

Opening Tonight

At the Shubert—"Dancing in the Streets," new musical comedy, by Howard Dietz, Vernon Duke, John Cecil Holm, and Matt Taylor, presented by Vinton Freedley, with Mary Martin to head a cast that includes Dudley Digges, Ernest Cossart, Mary Wickes, and Eddie Green. Edgar MacGregor directed the book, and Robert Alton devised the dances. Curtain at 8:30.

Experimental Method Used In 'Apology'

By E. C. Sherburne
New York

A play to be acted in the imaginations of the spectators is "Apology" by Charles Schnee, presented at the Mansfield Theater by Lee Strasberg Monday evening. Like "Our Town," it is presented on a bare stage, with a commentator who converses with the audience.

In the new play this commentator is a lady lecturer, who is played by Elissa Landi with a good platform presence. The rising curtain discovers her alone on the stage beginning a lecture on an unannounced subject, which turns out to be something like "cleverness isn't everything."

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Anyway, Albert Warner, whom she chooses as the biographical example of her talk, is clever from his youngest years of contact with other people, until the end when we see him as a millionaire, but deserted by his wife, whom he married for money, and deciding at last that his chief joy is in helping to make this a better world for his daughter to live in. Until he made this discovery they had never been able to talk with one another.

"Apology" might be taken as consolation by those who are neither rich nor clever, with the implied message of the play that money and success don't insure happiness.

Unquestionably the play does what it starts out to do, and that is saying much for those who had the courage to write, stage, and act such an unconventional entertainment. The action is unhampered by the customary settings, with the few properties that are needed being slid on in the darkness while the players perform on the lighted half of the stage. In this way the lecturer's talk, ranging through the years, can be visualized events with no waits for scenic changes, as freely as Shakespeare's varied scenes could be acted on the Elizabethan stage.

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One innovation to be heartily approved kept parrot-like juveniles off the stage as a means of acting the leads when they were children. The grown-ups simply pretended to be children again for the occasion, an oddly successful device.

Doubtless Mr. Strasberg learned last night that he had carried the conversational note too far in staging the play, for it was often difficult to catch enough of what some of the persons were saying to know what they were talking about. Many of the spectators must have wished that all the players would talk so as to be as easily understood as Miss Landi. One could not in fairness comment upon all the acting under such circumstances, but it was plain from the applause that Erin O'Brien-Moore, Clay Clement, and Harold J. Stone made a marked impression on the audience.

William Jewell's Aquarelles

At Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street, water colors by William Jewell are now on view. Instructor at Boston University, Mr. Jewell is now conducting special courses in mechanical drawing and map-making.

The early training of this painter was in architecture.

His water colors show his interest in building design, for there is scarcely a picture in this exhibition in which there is not an architectural focus in an accentuating gable, the thrust of a roof or cornice, an entertaining old façade, a stately spire.

There are views of the mountains of New Hampshire and the coast of Maine. Mr. Jewell is essentially a New Englander, painting after the typical manner, delighting in characteristic attributes of our landscape and edifices, domestic and industrial.

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Vose Galleries

On view through April 3 at the Robert C. Vose Galleries in Copley Square is the first Boston exhibition of pictures by Erwin Singer. This painter came to Boston from Vienna three years ago.

In two dozen canvases we have an opportunity to review the range of Mr. Singer's talents. Some of the pictures were painted abroad in the course of travel, others are studio pieces resulting from reflective interpretation. There are personal portraits, still-lifes and landscapes.

There is not a uniform approach in these pictures, nor a prevailing mood. Indoor painting finds this artist more serious; landscape promotes an enthusiasm for color, warm light and soft glow. Furthermore, the portraits are executed with particular regard for salient lines of design, while the outdoor portrayals stress color and atmosphere.

The views of Yugoslav towns are especially interesting. Mr. Singer has spent a good deal of time in these provincial retreats and he seems to have taken pains to translate their local atmosphere to the canvas. His "Islands near Greece" is a beautiful panorama.

A canvas entitled "Fishes" shows high skill in still-life, and the artist's capacity to paint roundly and firmly when he chooses. Among the portraits that of the artist and his wife expresses his most penetrating tendency, while that of his mother seemed to us the most interesting characterization.

D. A.

Publicity Man, Lieutenant

Santo Giampapa, former assistant to Joe Longo, publicity director for Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Air Corps and is now stationed at Santa Ana, Calif.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Away We Go," by Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd. Directed by Rouben Mamoulian, and presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Buloff, Joan Roberts, Lee Dixon, Howard de Silva, Celeste Holm. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"The Family," by Victor Wolfson. Staged by Bretaigne Windust. Featuring Lucile Watson, Carol Goodner, Evelyn Varden, Nicholas Conte, Elisabeth Fraser and Arnold Korff. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—"Yes, My Darling Daughter," by Mark Reed. Featuring Luella Gear and Violet Hemming. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"Dancing in the Streets," by Vinton Friedley, with book by John Cecil Holm and Matt Taylor. Music by Vernon Duke, and Lyrics by Howard Dietz. Featuring Mary Martin, Dudley Digges, Jack Smart and Ernest Cossart. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Longy School of Music, Cambridge—Open house Concert by the String Orchestra of the Longy School of Music. Marcel Dick, conducting. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Fifth Youth Concert of the season by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Wheeler Becket, conducting. Jesus Maria Sanroma, piano soloist. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10. "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:45.

Esquire—"Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 1:20, 5:10, 9:05. "Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 3:25, 7:20.

Exeter—"Eyes in the Night," Ann Harding, Edward Arnold. 1:50, 5, 8:20. "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 3, 6:20, 9:45.

Fenway—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 1:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. "Fighting Engineers," 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:15.

Kenmore—"Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 1, 3:55, 6:40, 9:30. "Flying Fortress," Richard Green. 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35. Preview "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 4:55, 7:35, 10:15. "How's About It," Andrew Sisters. 6:25, 9:05.

Majestic—"Siege of Leningrad." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

Metropolitan—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman, Paul Henreid. 10:54 a. m., 1:31, 4:08, 6:48, 9:22. "At the Front," 10:08 a. m., 12:45, 3:22, 5:59, 8:36.

Modern—"China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 9 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Normandie—"Son of the Navy." 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:20. "Fighting Guerrillas," Phil Dorn. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 10:15.

Orpheum—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45.

Paramount — "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 9:50 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6:10, 9. "The Fighting Engineers." 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"At the Front in North Africa." 10:30 a. m., 1:37, 4:44. "Margin for Error." Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 11:11 a. m., 2:18, 5:25, 7:51, 10:17. Stage Show: 12:33, 3:40, 6:47, 9:13.

Scollay—"China Girl," George Montgomery, Gene Tierney. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:16, 9:35. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"At the Front in North Africa." "The New Canada." "A Blitz on the Fritz." "Coal Black and De-Libbe Dwarfs." "Farmer and the War." "Screen Snapshots." "A Band is Born." First release National and War News.

State—"Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 11:49 a. m., 3:13, 6:37, 10:01. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, Dick Purcell, William Wright. 1:36, 5, 8:20.

Telepix—"North Africa." "Ladies in the Sports World." "Dogs on Parade." "Hedda Hopper," Science and the latest news, cartoons. Continuous from 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. "Hi, Buddy." Dick Foran. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Tremont—"Springtime in the Rockies." Betty Grable, John Payne. 9:10 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 8:05. "Across the Pacific." Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 11 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:55.

Uptown—"Strictly in the Groove." Leon Errol, Mary Healy. 2:40, 5:30, 8:15. "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:30. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 9:05 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Kid Dynamite," East Side Kids. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. "Flying Fortress," Carla Lehmann.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Seven Days Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche. 1:48. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Ice Capades Revue." 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Sinktown." Constance Bennett. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. **Coolidge Corner:** "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Carol Bruce. **Cleveland Circle:** "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Cat People." 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 2, 8.
University: "The Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 2:35, 6:20, 9:40. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Carol Bruce. "One Thrilling Night," John Beal, Wanda McKay.
Codman Square: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.
Franklin: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 8. **Strand:** "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 3:15, 8:15. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 1, 9:55.
Park: "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," Fred MacMurray, Henry Fonda. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Reunion in France." Joan Crawford, John Wayne. "McGuerins from Brooklyn," Max Bear.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 1:48, 4:58, 8:08. "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.
Mystic: "Kid Dynamite," East Side Kids. 2:15, 8:40. "Destination Unknown," William Gargan, Irene Hervey. 3:35, 7, 9:50.
Orpheum: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 3:05, 9:10. "Scattergood Survives a Murder," Guy Kibbee, Margaret Hayes. 1:55, 8.
Strand: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. "Halfway to Shanghai," Irene Hervey.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary.
Fellsway: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Sin Town," Constance Bennett, Brod Crawford.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevey.

NATICK—Colonial: "Andy Hardy's Double Life." Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "The Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Terry. 2, 8.
Regent: "You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. "Flying Fortress," Carla Lehmann.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. 2, 8.
Strand: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE — Rialto: "White Cargo," Walter Pidgeon, Hedy Lamarr. "Friendly Enemies," Craig Stevens. 2, 7.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman.
Strand: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea.
Capitol: "Reunion in France." Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Phil Dorn. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camso: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Busses Roar," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 2:07, 7:53. "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. 3:21, 9:06.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Traitor Within," Jean Parker.
Coolidge: "Pittsburg," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "The Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 2:15, 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew. 1:20, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean, P. Ryan.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR — TWO WEEKS ONLY — LAST 7 TIMES
OSCAR SERLIN presents Prior to Broadway
The Family By VICTOR WOLFSON
Based on Prize Novel by NINA FEDOROVA
with Lucile WATSON • Carol GOODNER • Evelyn VARDEN
Nicholas CONTE • Elisabeth FRASER • Arnold KORFF
EVES.: 55c to $2.75; WED. & SAT. MATS.: 55c to $2.20. (Tax Incl.)

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Dorothy Sands
DIRECTED BY ELLIOTT NUGENT
Seat Sale Thursday
Eves. $1.10-2.75, Thurs.-Sat. Mats. $1.10-2.20
5th Play Theatre Guild & Am. Thea. Socy. Series

COLONIAL • Last Week
EVES. 8:30 — MATS. THURS. and SAT.
THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL COMEDY
"AWAY WE GO!"
By Richard Rodgers-Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Rouben Mamoulian
With Betty Alfred Joseph Joan
GARDE DRAKE BULOFF ROBERTS
Dances by Agnes DeMille

BOSTON (MOVIES)

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Humphrey BOGART • Ingrid BERGMAN • Paul HENREID
"CASABLANCA"
Plus "SILVER SKATES"

NOW PARAMOUNT FENWAY
JAMES CAGNEY
'YANKEE DOODLE DANDY'
Plus "The Fighting Engineers"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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THE FOREST RANGERS
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Starting Wed.: Arabian Nights, Friendly Enemies

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U. S. Drive Perils Rommel Retreat

Continued from Page 1

lery at El Hamma, 20 miles directly west of Gabès.

Allied air forces struck heavily at this concentration, the communiqué announcing that at least 32 enemy tanks were hit and at least nine of them destroyed.

Observers at Allied headquarters felt that the Germans would make a desperate effort to prevent Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's armored column, which had pushed through Maknassy from reaching the coast.

The British Eighth Army units which launched the coastal attack along a six-mile front fought their way across the Wadi Zigzaou northeast of Mareth and through a complicated Trench system supported by cross fire from machine-gun posts which had been prepared to reinforce the Mareth line.

Allied strategy appeared directed at breaking Axis forces into two or three pockets. Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, pursuing the methods he used at El Alamein in Egypt, was attempting a smash through near the coast which would nip off the inland end of the Mareth Line. His flanking arm was attempting to get behind the whole line, while the Americans threatened to wedge in to the coast farther north.

A British radio correspondent's broadcast said the British flanking movement had been expected by General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and had been met 10 miles south of El Hamma by strongly prepared positions defended by mine fields, antitank ditches, and concentrations of troops and machines.

General Montgomery's coastal drive, the correspondent added, met with a deep and difficult wadi defended by a complicated trench system and machine-gun posts which had to be mopped up. However, this obstacle was reported crossed, and the British were said now to be attacking a strongly held ridge.

The German communiqué claimed that the Allies were repulsed "at several points" in a violent defensive battle in South and Central Tunisia.

A broadcast from Morocco, recorded by Reuters in London, said Hitler had ordered his forces in Tunisia to resist to the last man.

British Drive Wedge In Mareth Line

Morocco radiocasts recorded in London said General Montgomery had driven a wedge into the "best defended part" of the Mareth Line, and described the assault on the line as "the most concentrated ever witnessed" with "Allied air forces, tanks, and self-propelled guns pounding German positions without respite."

After taking Maknassy in a drive into Marshal Rommel's flank to the rear of his Mareth positions, the Americans moved onto the high ground east of the railway village, the Allied communiqué said.

The Algiers Radio said the Americans occupied a ridge three miles beyond Maknassy. This would place them only about 31 miles from the Gulf of Gabès by straight line.

El Hamma, threatened by the sensational British flanking threat, is almost due west of Gabès, and is not only the site of one of Marshal Rommel's most important air bases which might be useful to United States and British planes busily pounding the fight out of Axis forces, but also a key road junction in the Axis chietain's inner communications system.

Roads from Gabès in the east, Matmata in the south, Kebili in the west, and El Guetar in the northeast already captured by the Americans, all converge at El Hamma.

The little oasis crossroads is near the eastern end of the Chott Djerid salt lake which forms a coastal bottleneck between the Mareth Line and the north. Its capture would narrow the gap between the British Eighth Army and the Americans to about 50 miles.

On other sectors of the front, American forces were said by the communiqué to have extended their patrols east of El Guetar, on a road branching southeast of Gafsa and to the south of Maknassy. Maknassy itself was reported captured with only slight resistance.

In Northern Tunisia where the British First Army has been under persistent attack by the forces of Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim, there were only artillery duels and patrol activity in the Djebel Abiod area, 47 miles west of Bizerte.

Yugoslav Guerrillas Reported in Retreat

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, March 23

A Budapest dispatch to the Neue Zurcher Zeitung said Yugoslav guerrillas opposing Axis troops in Bosnia had been forced to retreat southward into Hercegovina and were making a stand at Konjic, some 30 miles north of Mostar.

In Bosnia, where Axis troops were reported to be "mopping up," the dispatch said authorities were faced with the problem of caring for 30,000 orphaned children. It said a "collection" camp for orphans was being established near Sarajevo.

Russia:

Soviet Says Nazis Held on Donets

Moscow dispatches said the Red Army of the northern Donets had pushed back every German effort to cross the waterway in force.

The Chuguev and Belgorod sectors were still the centers of the most violent fighting in the Donets area, the Germans employing increasing numbers of infantry behind their mass tank and plane attacks, but the Soviet line appeared to be holding.

The noon Russian communiqué said Soviet artillery fire dispersed one enemy concentration in the area of Chuguev, which is 22 miles southeast of Kharkov, and that the Germans were hurled back "with heavy losses" when they attacked in one sector of that battle.

Six tanks and 25 troop trucks were wiped out in one sector of thte Belgorod district fighting, and 15 supply trucks and two German batteries were destroyed in another.

The Germans have been depending largely on trucks for communications between Kharkov and Chuguev.

Soviet guns have been inflicting similar punishment on trucks carryng troops into the Belgorod sector, but advices from the front indicated the Germans were bringing up reserves for heavier assaults from Belgorod down through the Donets elbow.

The Russians were holding, too, north of Zhizdra, above Bryansk, where violent German attacks were reported thrown back again and again with losses of upwards of 6,000 men in the past five days—without any hint of German success.

The invaders' activity in this sector was held to be a measure to try to save German positions at Bryansk and Orel, endangered by Russian troops driving westward from several bases.

Soviet Thrusts Foiled, Germany Declares

The German High Command communiqué broadcast by the Berlin Radio and recorded by the Associated Press referred to this sector and said German troops finally had frustrated a Soviet offensive started in January and aimed at cutting off the Orel area from other Nazi-held portions of Western Russia.

In the course of this eight weeks' offensive, the German broadcast claimed the Russians lost 10,594 captured and 150,000 killed, and that 1,061 tanks and 485 guns were captured or destroyed by the Germans.

In addition, the German communiqué reported Nazi forces continuing to gain west of Kursk and repulsing Soviet attacks south of Lake Ladoga, but it made no reference to the Smolensk salient where the Russians have reported recent successes.

Indicative of the fact that the Russians are poised southeast of Smolensk to develop another salient was a Tass dispatch Monday which stated that "in the daytime, in the direction of Dorogobuzh, we can observe columns of smoke, and at night, flames are seen on the horizon. The Germans set fire to the villages."

Dorogobuzh is 20 miles directly south of Durovo, on the Vyazma-Smolensk railway, which the Red Army captured three days ago. Dorogobuzh is at the southern tip of a spur railway leading southwards from Durovo.

Dispatches to the London News Chronicle indicated that some Russian columns had advanced eight miles west of Durovo in their push.

In the drive for Smolensk, more towns were taken south of Bely and along the Vyazma-Smolensk railway.

In the Air:

Nazi Naval Bases Target of Allies

Squadrons of the RAF's big bombers smashed at the German submarine base at St. Nazaire Monday night in the wake of a heavy assault on Wilhelmshaven by American Flying Fortresses and Liberators in the afternoon.

British Whirlwind fighter-bombers also blasted railway targets in Brittany during the night's operations, which cost the loss of one plane, a British Air Ministry communiqué said.

The assaults on St. Nazaire and Wilhelmshaven represented a resumption of the Allied air offensive against the nests from which Nazi under-water raiders have been striking at vital United Nations supply lines.

St. Nazaire has been a repeated target of attacks not only by the RAF but by the United States air forces. The last big raid on the base was carried out by the RAF on the night of Feb. 28, when more than 1,000 tons of bombs were unloaded on the U-boat pens.

The assault on Wilhelmshaven was described as one of the heaviest and most accurate yet delivered by the American fliers, who had attacked the big German naval base twice before. It was directed at shipping installations in a target area only a few hundred feet in diameter. Three bombers failed to return.

"The results were good," a communiqué stated tersely.

New Guinea:

Mambare River Valley In Hands of Allies

The entire Mambare River Valley area on the northeast coast of New Guinea, 40 miles north of Buna and within 100 miles of the important Japanese base at Salamaua, is in the control of Allied ground troops after a steady infiltration which has cost the enemy at least 700 slain and over 100 prisoners, Allied Headquarters in Australia announced.

Many other Japanese are believed to have perished in other ways, the communiqué said, in the American push through the swampy river valleys of the Ambasi, Kumusi, and Opi, which were cleared of enemy troops during the current advance.

Allied bombers and fighters continued, meanwhile, to pound at Japanese positions in New Guinea and New Britain, giving particular attention to Gasmata, on the south coast of the latter island.

The Gasmata base was hit with 2,000-pound bombs dropped on the runway of the airfield which started large fires, and then was heavily strafed by long-range fighters, with heavy damage to buildings and installations, the bulletin said.

Though Salamaua itself escaped Allied air attention Monday, several other Japanese bases along the New Guinea northeast coast were hit.

China:

Japanese Claim Victory in Hupeh

The Tokyo Radio broadcast an Imperial Headquarters announcement that 10,500 Chinese soldiers were killed, 25,300 were captured, and 26,500 voluntarily surrendered up to the middle of March in the Japanese campaigns in Hupeh and northern Kiangsu Provinces. It said these operations were virtually completed.

There was no confirmation of the claim from any Allied source.

Japanese casualties, the headquarters announcement said, numbered 192 killed.

The communiqué declared that "in these operations Chinese forces were first annihilated in sectors north of Lake Tungting and north of the Yangtze, and that the 118th Division and the Army of Gen. Wang Ching-tsai were affected.

Later the bases of the 89th Chungking Army and "the new Fourth Communist Army" were wiped out in sectors of northern Kiangsu Province, the Japanese asserted.

The Chinese High Command in a communiqué issued at Chungking, charged that the Japanese had used gas in a battle in south Hupeh Province where the Japanese are trying to safeguard their communications to Ichang and the Chinese have rich rice fields around Tungting Lake.

The war bulletin said that after a bitter counterattack in one sector, the Japanese "in retaliation for the blow from the Chinese resorted to gas attacks. More than 100 Chinese officers and men were affected. . . ."

The communiqué was devoted entirely to fighting in Hupeh and showed no decisive change in the situation. The Japanese still firmly hold Hwajung, Tungting Lake town forming one of the four anchors of their offensive operations, but fighting was reported in progress in the suburbs.

Tunisian Squeeze Tighter

By a Staff Artist

Allies Push Drives on 'Desert Fox'

Developing action on the entire Tunisian battlefront is shown above. White arrows indicate how the British Eighth Army is attacking the Mareth Line in force and seeking to outflank it, while American and French forces press eastward toward the Gulf of Gabès to pen General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in a ring of steel. Black arrow in the north shows where Axis forces have launched minor attacks. Black line represents demarcation point between Axis-held and Allied-held territory.

Baghdad Command Goes to Pownall

By the Associated Press

Baghdad, Iraq, March 23

Appointment of Gen. Sir Henry Pownall as British Commander in Chief in Iran and Iraq was disclosed today with the announcement that he would arrive shortly to take up his new post.

He will succeed Gen. Sir Henry Matland Wilson, recently named Commander in Chief in the Middle East.

In Burma:

Japanese at Prome Bombed by RAF

RAF Blenheim bombers attacked the Japanese transit camp at Prome, Burma, with high-explosive and incendiary bombs Monday, a dispatch from New Delhi, India, said.

Many hits were observed on the target and fires were left burning, a British war bulletin was quoted as saying.

Japanese positions also were bombed in the Arakan and Katha districts, and Hudson bombers attacked the dispersal areas at the Magwe airport.

None of the British aircraft was lost in these operations, the communiqué added.

South Africa:

Lend-Lease Mission Reaches Cape Town

An American Lend-Lease mission to South Africa consisting of Charles Gage, Franklin S. Pollack and John B. Richborn has arrived in Cape Town. The mission will visit all provinces of the Union to decide the best application of Lend-Lease to South Africa.

Commands Shifted In British Navy

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Sir Bruce A. Fraser has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Home Fleet, replacing Admiral Sir John C. Tovey, it was announced yesterday along with several other British Naval Command shifts.

Admiral Fraser was given the rank of Acting Admiral. He has been second in command.

Admiral Tovey, who has commanded the Home Fleet since the start of the war, was made Commander in Chief of "The Nore," naval shore base post which includes supervision of operations along the Eastern English Coast. He succeeds Admiral Sir George H. Do Lyon.

Acting Admiral Sir E. Neville Syfret was named Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff, succeeding Vice-Admiral Sir Henry R. Moore. Admiral Moore replaces Admiral Fraser. Rear Admiral W. R. Patterson, former Chief of Staff and later head of the British Board of Admiralty delegation in Washington, was appointed Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff. He succeeds Rear Admiral R. R. McGrigor, who was given an undisclosed assignment.

Anti-Inflation Lines Under Farm Attack

Continued from Page 1

be met, if at all, by Presidential veto.

Chairman Davis, as quoted above, took specific cognizance of the Bankhead bill following yesterday's action upholding the "Little Steel" formula, and virtually said that existence of his formula depended on maintenance of an unchanged parity formula. If one gets boosted upward, the other will have to go up, too.

Just what this means in terms the housewife can understand was disclosed from another source yesterday. The Bureau of Labor Statistics issued figures comparing certain food prices as between February, 1940, and February of this year.

They differ for different cities, but in Washington some of the details are:

Rising Food Costs

	1940	1943
Beef chuck roast	20.2	27.9
Sliced bacon	25.9	40.4
Roasting chickens	26.7	45.8
Eggs	39.4	52.2
Canned peaches	15.3	26.2
Canned corn	9.6	14.0
Dried prunes (lb.)	8.	15.6
Lard (lb.)	8.4	19.1

These figures smack of inflation. They explain what the Government is fighting for when it attempts to preserve its various inter-dependent anti-inflation formulas. Higher living costs are an argument for higher wages and higher wages are an argument for higher living costs. The NWLB's action in holding the line on its wage formula directs attention now to the question of the parity formula in regard to farm prices.

In effect, the NWLB has passed responsibility squarely to Congress.

'Little Steel' Vote

Public and industry members of the Board supported the "Little Steel" formula.

Later, by a vote of 7 to 5, with Wayne L. Morse, public member joining the labor group, the Board declined to reopen the packing house and aircraft wage decision which had brought up the original dispute.

A press conference followed the Board's stormy meeting, at which the results were announced. Mr. Davis said the Board would continue to administer the national Wage Stabilization Policy Act of Oct. 2, 1942, "to protect American workers and all citizens from a phony dollar."

Roger D. Lapham, spokesman for the four employer members of the Board, offered statistics indicating that the "take home" pay of wage earners has increased far above living costs, and that with longer working hours the increase would be even larger.

House Farm Bloc leaders served notice today they will continue to fight for increased farm prices despite the NWLB's warning that legislation providng any "radical change" in the price of food might force a revision of the "Little Steel" wage formula.

Representative William Lemke (R) of North Dakota said the Government "bureaucrats" apparently are unaware that "a revolution" is sweeping the country from New York to California to bring relief for the nation's food producers.

Allied Units Engage In 'Mock Invasion'

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—A 10-day "mock invasion" operation employing the greatest number of men, planes and tanks ever used in a military exercise in Britain has just been completed by Canadian and British troops, with the "invaders" triumphant in a swift sweep which employed revolutionary new tactics.

The forces employed on each side were so large that German broadcasts and newspapers indicated the Axis believed a real invasion of the continent was in the making.

Speed and striking power on the part of the invaders, combined with new command and tactical use of planes in co-operation with ground troops, enabled the attacking army under Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Commaner in Chief of the Canadian forces in Britain, to sweep from a theoretical bridgehead on the coast more than 100 miles inland to their objective against a powerful defending force under Lieut. Gen. J. A. Gammel of the British Army.

No American troops participated, though American officers were present as observers. Russian observers also visited the maneuver area.

Young Air Cadet Was Fighter Pilot

DETROIT, March 23 (AP) — The Detroit Aviation Cadet Examining Board doesn't get a candidate like Leo Vogler, Jr., every day.

Aviator Vogler, who won't be 18 years old until next week, is a former flight sergeant in the RCAF—with 190 hours in the air over Britain to his credit. Leo, who was accepted here as a candidate for training in the United States Army Air Forces, explains his unusual experiences this way:

In the summer of 1941, when he was 16, he enlisted in the RCAF at Windsor, Ont., using the birth certificate and high school diploma of a schoolmate named Preston. He arrived in England that fall and rapidly became a fighter pilot.

When the United States entered the war he was making regular sorties with the RCAF. But he decided he wanted to fight for the United States—so he gave his right name and age, bringing him home promptly. He says it's been pretty hard sitting in high school classrooms since then.

Servicemen Ask for Religion Of Simple Type, Chaplain Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—"I guess it took the war to bring me to my senses and make me realize my need of God," a frontline American fighter told him, Capt. William E. Taggart, Army Air Force Chaplain, formerly attached to the 19th Bombardment Group, which fought in Java and other South Pacific areas, said at a conference of religious leaders at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here yesterday. The meeting was sponsored by the Mutual Broadcasting System to determine how religion through radio can best serve the war effort.

In response to a question as to what kind of religion the men in combat areas are asking for, the Chaplain said it was for a religion stripped of such formalities as candles and pipe organs.

"They need a religion," he continued, "which they can use in the fox holes, in cockpits, in jungles or on rubber rafts. They are asking for the comfort of a religion which will help them to conquer fear and to withstand the test of seeing their buddies killed.

"They are realizing that many of the things we once thought important in religion are splendid, but not vital."

Captain Taggart, who has flown thousands of miles in the Pacific area administering to troops, said the importance of Chaplains to the men at the fighting fronts could not be overemphasized. The harder the fighting and the tougher the going, he said, the more the Chaplain feels that he is doing. There is a shortage of Chaplains for the fighting services, he stressed.

Chaplain Taggart told of many instances in which pilots and crews of bombers read the Scriptures before beginning their air missions into enemy territory and recalled one "tough" sergeant who, when asked his favorite Bible passage, replied the Ninety-first Psalm "because it gave him a sense of freedom from danger."

Truman Committee Hears Of Faked Steel Records

Continued from Page 1

which was made in the new Henry J. Kaiser yards at Swan Island, Portland, Oregon, was held by the American Bureau of Shipping to be due to faulty welding.

Failure of the Irvin plant to make customary inspections of the steel was called recently to the attention of Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, and discussed by some of his top officials with ranking officers of the Carnegie-Illinois Corporation. WPB officials said that, despite the unawareness of high officials, there could be no question about the high quality of the steel plate produced in the Irvin shop. They said they had been unable to discover that Carnegie-Illinois, top steel producer of the nation, had made plates which were defective for the purposes used.

Mr. Perry, in his appearance before the Senate Committee, added that the Irvin plant had been converted in 1942 from a sheet mill into a plate mill to meet the heavy demand for plates. He said shipyards using Irvin plate had stated that these were "entirely satisfactory."

Almost Perfect Rating

Sharp questioning of Irvin plant witnesses by Hugh Fulton, Truman Committee counsel, elicited testimony to the effect that inspection of steel plate normally would result in 4 to 5 per cent rejections due to imperfections. Records at the Irvin works, however, showed an almost perfect quota for 1942, according to testimony.

When W. F. McGarrity, chief metallurgist, was persistently interrogated by Truman counsel as to what his superiors must have thought when they saw the Irvin production surpassing that of other mills having greater cooling and heat-treating capacities, Mr. McGarrity indicated that his chiefs believed the record was due to the "excellent co-operation" within the plant.

One metallurgical assistant said it was the practice, where the chemical analysis of steel plate was not quite what the customer had ordered, to correct it in pencil. Annotations were made in the "heat-book" in pencil or ink to show which was falsified and which was not, with an "F" following the analysis to indicate "fake," witness alleged.

While Mr. Perry was on the stand, Senator Truman interrupted to remark that when committee investigators visited the company's offices March 17, they were told they could not "speak privately to any employee of the company at the mill" and that a heat analysis record book was made available after it had been "taken apart and distributed among a number of employees."

"I don't call that co-operation," Senator Truman declared.

Samples Substituted

Mr. Fulton released to the press photographic copies of statements obtained from four employees of the company.

The statement signed by Michael Tarella, described as general foreman of the metallurgical department (testing division), declared that "from time to time I was given instructions by my superiors, Mr. J. H. McConnell and D. B. Ireland to 'fake' tensile tests since Irvin Works began the processing of plates."

"Samples were substituted by the testers on plate orders which were missed at the lines because of lack of sufficient help and inexperienced men," he stated.

"Sometimes tests were 'pulled in' to meet the various specifications.

"Approximately 5 per cent of these tests pulled were false recordings."

Reported to Superiors

Another statement came from George E. Dye, identified as supervisor of inspections at the Irvin plant, who declared:

"Since July, 1942, I have been aware that the mill was shipping badly laminated and piped plates to United States Navy and United States Maritime shipyards and that defective steel was being supplied on United States Treasury lend-lease orders.

The statement from Robert Kinnard, who said he had been "pulling tensile tests" at Irvin since May, 1942, said:

"Mr. Connell and Mr. Ireland instructed me to 'pull up' tensile tests. 'Pull up" means to increase the tensile values above their actual values. They repeated this to me every so often. To keep my job I followed these instructions."

Senator Truman said that the Committee also will probe reports that defective engines have caused 30 per cent of war plane crashes.

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Sweden and Turkey Alert As War Fronts Loom Near

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, March 23 (AP)—A Turkish military mission conferred yesterday with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and saw a demonstration of infantry weapons used in the Tunisian theater.

They also met Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew B. Cunningham and Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, chief of the Allied aviation forces, and inspected fresh supplies just arrived.

The mission is headed by Gen. Salih Omurtak and composed of 13 officers representing various branches of the Turkish Army. They are scheduled to leave for the front today.

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 23—As spring approaches the usual signs of increasing tension are observable in two neutral countries at the opposite ends of Europe, namely Sweden and Turkey, each of which lies near possible summer campaign grounds.

Both have somehow managed to avoid getting embroiled so far and both have been busy strengthening their armaments as best and as fast as they can.

Both are alike in another respect: they increasingly mistrust and dislike the Axis.

Sweden recently incurred Axis displeasure as a result of a lengthy legal process by which two Norwegian ships which took refuge in Swedish waters when the Germans invaded Norway have been declared legally chartered on behalf of Great Britain therefore could not be prevented from sailing to Britain as the Germans demanded.

German Reprisal

Despite the fact that the decision is in accord with accepted international law practice, the Germans have as a reprisal revoked safe conduct for Swedish foodships from Latin America.

As these foodships normally average about five monthly, the action caused natural indignation in Sweden, where opinion has also been exacerbated by the discovery that German airplanes which have been allowed to fly over Swedish territory are unlawfully carrying a military crew as well as passengers and equipment.

There is, therefore, widespread public support for strong counteraction which Sweden is in good position to take. Not only are German troops coming on and returning from leave from Finland and Norway permitted to pass through Swedish territory but German war industries could scarcely carry on without Swedish iron ore.

A ban on leave trains would merely be inconvenient but suspension of ore traffic would imperil the whole German war effort. So, if the Swedes really mean business, they can force the Germans either to restore safe conduct to Swedish foodships or try to take ore by force.

Force Unlikely

With their armies extended almost to the breaking point already, the Germans are thought to be unlikely to risk the second alternative. Sweden has a well-trained army of about 1,000,000 and resources of an important munitions factory to draw on.

At the opposite end of Europe the Turks are also getting vocal against the Axis, although the chief object of their dislike is Bulgaria.

A widely-known Turkish editor and Deputy, Hussein Djahid Yaltchin, commenting on recent statements by Bulgarian Premier Bogdan Philoff, said: "The Bulgarian nation understands only one feeling; namely, unlimited greed, and it is prepared to throw in its lot with whichever side can serve its interests."

Mr. Yaltchin also characterized as "mistaken" the theory common among the United Nations that "the Bulgarians love the Russians and do not wish to fight against them."

Cheap Booty Obtained

"This view," Mr. Yaltchin added, "is as unfounded as it is unjustified. If Bulgaria has sent no troops to Russia it is not because it does not wish to fight against Russia but simply because it does not wish to fight at all.

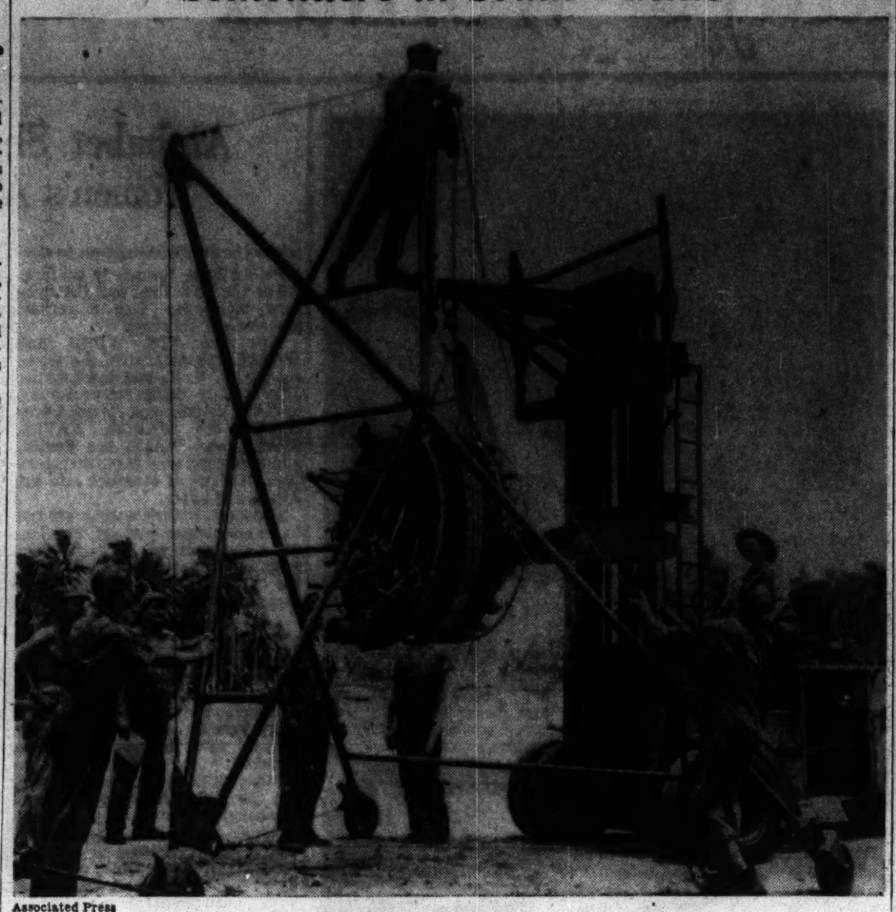
"What the Bulgarians are after is cheap booty, which they have gained for the moment without any fighting."

Mr. Yaltchin's remarks are typical of much comment in Turkey these days. Indeed, Premier Sukru Saracoglu's recent speech, in which he referred ostentatiously to a British alliance and omitted all reference to the Axis, is widely regarded as an indication the Turks have swung back from neutrality to nonbelligerency. This was Turkey's original attitude toward the war; neutrality only developed when German troops appeared on the Turkish frontier and thus imposed irksome prudence on the Government.

The Turks are also showing their sympathies in other ways and a military mission has just gone to North Africa where it is hoped its members will soon witness a triumphant junction of Allied forces pressing against General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel from the south and west.

Meanwhile the Turks, like the Swedes, are preparing for all eventualities and rearmament is going on as fast as Turkish ships can load and railroads remove cargoes.

Somewhere in South Pacific



Associated Press

Bomber Motors Changed Speedily

It takes six hours for ground crewmen at this South Pacific island air base to change motors. Here is how they do it. A small truck with a portable hoist is driven up to a steel tube derrick and carries the plane engine from one plane to a repair shop. Engines on B-17 bombers sometimes are shot off during raids over Japanese bases, and new ones are attached.

Guiana Coup Imperils French Unity

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Adherence of the French colony of Guiana to the Allied cause again has disturbed relations between the two French groups claiming leadership of all Frenchmen fighting the Axis.

The true story probably is that "the representatives of the Army and the people" in this remote colony, who forced the Vichy Governor René Weber, to resign and quit the territory, sincerely believed that dissensions between Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle practically were settled. They, therefore, sent telegrams, stressing their will to sever relations with Vichy and to fight against the Axis, to both French leaders. Yet the gap had not been bridged and—anxious to add the colony to his dominion—General de Gaulle as well as General Giraud immediately nominated a new governor to take over administration of Guiana.

It remains to be seen whether Col. Albeft le Bel, representative of General Giraud, and Maurice Bertaut, Frighting French administrator of the Cameroons whom General de Gaulle appointed as Governor of Guiana, will proceed to the colony or whether matters will be settled by the diplomatic methods.

Actually, domination over Guiana will not add much to the strength of either of the French factions. Although its area extends over more than 65,000 square miles (including the almost unexploited territory of Inini in the interior which is inhabited by savage tribes) the colony has a population of only 31,000 inhabitants, most of them Negroes and Indians.

The tropical climate of the colony is unhealthy for Europeans and no white colonists have settled in Guiana. The white population, therefore, comprises only French civil and military officials, soldiers of the small garrison, owners of the few gold mines and tropical plantations. There are, however, the white inhabitants of the French penitentiary colony on the Devil's Island near Cayenne who numbered also 6,000 in 1938. These prisoners, of course, cannot take part in any political activity. As their death rate is high and no new prisoners have arrived during the war, the number of convicts has decreased since.

Guiana, however, has a well-to-do Negro population mostly descendants of former slaves, who have settled in the 14 coastal cities of the colony and who form its middle classes. These inhabitants of Guiana have become French citizens and they elected a deputy to the French Chamber. Outstanding among the sons of this "Negro bourgeoisie" of Guiana, many of whom were educated in French high schools, is Felix Eboué, French Governor of the Chad region who first declared his adherence to the Fighting-French movement and who later became Governor General of the Fighting-French Empire in Africa.

Governor Eboué's influence among his countrymen is very strong, which explains partly why Mayor Sophie of Cayenne, Capital of Guiana, and Colonel Administrator Collat, both Negroes, headed the Fighting French group of Guiana which operated secretly during the Vichy Regime and has now organized the corps d'état. Both men are said to have provisionally taken over after Governor Weber's departure for Paramaribo in Dutch Guiana.

On the other hand, at least some white officials in the colony are more likely to support a policy which would turn over Guiana to an administration appointed by General Giraud. Others are held to be more favorable to the French National Committee in London.

There are several American technicians on the spot, but while the defense of Dutch Guiana was strengthened by American troops, no United States forces so far arrived in the French colony.

Intervention on the part of the Anglo-Saxon powers probably will settle the question of the new Guiana administration and avoid new tensions between de Gaullists and Giraudists. The rift over control of the small South American colony, however, again stresses the necessity of bringing about a sincere understanding between General Giraud and the French National Council in London. If, for political or personal reasons, no amalgamation of both groups can be attained, at least a working agreement should be elaborated in order to eliminate new clashes which are likely to affect, unfavorably the morale of those Frenchmen who decided to throw in their lot with the United Nations.

Giraud Names Head For French Guiana

By the Associated Press

London, March 23

Gen. Henri Giraud, Military and Civil Commander of French Africa, has appointed a Governor of French Guiana, the Morocco radio said yesterday in a broadcast recorded by the Ministry of Information.

The broadcast did not give the name of the appointee.

Fighting French headquarters in London announced March 20 that Gen. Charles de Gaulle had appointed Maurice Bertaut to the Governorship of French Guiana. M. Bertaut has been Administrator of Colonies for the Fighting French.

One emissary from General Giraud, Col. Albert Le Bel, was already announced to be on his way to Guiana. Whether the above-mentioned appointee is Colonel Le Bel or not remains to be seen.

Hitler's War Memorial Speech: Words Dull Without Martial Air

By Robert Powell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 23—In Hitler's speech on German War Memorial Day, there were two outstanding facts—the Führer's realization of "the seriousness of this gigantic struggle" now being waged and his realization of what a "pitiless and merciless war" really involves.

These facts might have been expressed with that almost triumphant note of defiance which at least would have portrayed such an arrogant contempt as to produce fear among his enemies. That is how it was in his Nazi Party campaigning days, throughout his speeches as Reichschancellor, and again during the earlier days of this war—in fact, up until the Stalingrad collapse.

But not so Sunday morning at the Zeughaus. Hitler's voice came across the radio as that of a man overwhelmed by mental shock resulting from the sudden realization of tremendous catastrophe which also has left its mark upon his whole physical frame.

Only the Words the Same

Hitler the Corporal of 1914 to 1918 has seen modern warfare on the Eastern Front in a way he never saw it in World War I and consequently even he could not, as in days of his triumphant successes, rap out sentiments about war and the heroic struggle. The words and sentiments still were there, but there appeared neither the will nor the voice to articulate them as formerly.

Many reports have been spread abroad regarding Hitler's physical condition, but here was something more than merely physical. The lifeless and perfunctory monotone in which the whole speech was delivered clearly indicated a man who had lost faith in his cause or was oblivious of it.

The whole ceremony lasted only 15 minutes, and Hitler's actual speech only nine minutes, yet during this short space of time, the man who but recently had harangued thousands for one or two hours could not concentrate his own interest sufficiently upon the war theme for those few minutes to hold his listeners' attention.

Distressing to Supporters

Such an exhibition must have been distressing to German leaders supporting him, especially to Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, who has done so much during the past few weeks to try to convince the German public that Hitler's absence from public view was due entirely to his having to concentrate upon affairs on the Eastern Front—despite the fact that Hitler is primarily a political, not military, general.

Moreover, the distance from the Ukraine to Germany is not far by air. In any event, he certainly could have recorded a speech, even if he could not have found time to visit Berlin.

Not all Dr. Goebbels' explanations could remove the unfavorable impression of Hitler's speech from millions of Germans and others who listened to him over the radio. What the effect will be on the nation remains to be seen. It is realized here, however, that whatever happens to Hitler, the aim of the Allies is the crushing of the militarist policy which has become a deadly menace to civilization—and this doesn't mean Hitler alone.

Caribbean Bases Bolster Fight on Subs

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Forces in the Atlantic

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 23—The United States Government has spent more than 10 times the sum originally estimated on defense projects in the Puerto Rico area, according to Vice-Admiral John H. Hoover, Commandant of the Tenth Naval District. Since Sept. 19, 1939, when the work started, about $90,000,000 has been spent for this purpose. Much of the construction now is approaching completion.

An idea of the size of the job and the speed with which the work has been going on is suggested by one officer's statement that prior to September, 1939, Guantanamo Bay was the United States Navy's only physical plant in this area.

Today at least nine bases are equipped and manned to do their share of making good the United Nations promise to speed up and extend operations against Hitler's renewed submarine threat.

Expanded Scale

Officials here are making no statements for publication concerning their function in the antisubmarine campaign. "We'll just continue doing on an expanded scale what we've been doing right along," was how one officer expressed it. There seems to be no doubt, however, that secret orders resulting from the recent Washington conference already have been received on the antisubmarine front and are being effected.

So far, although they have been unable to eliminate sinkings in this area, patrol and escort operations have greatly increased the difficulties of undersea raiding and thereby reduced losses.

From the Bahamas to British Guiana and from Guantanamo Bay to the Windward Islands—an area two thirds the size of the United States—patrol and escort ships on the sea and in the air are operating from Caribbean frontier stations. United States bases, Lend-Lease bases, and co-operatively run bases like Dutch Guiana began illustrating the principles of United Nations procedure considerably before the establishment of an anti-Axis common front on a global scale.

Commands Sea Frontier

As senior officer in this area, Admiral Hoover adds to the duties of Tenth Naval District Commandant those of Commander of the Caribbean Sea frontier. That means he commands joint Army-Navy operations on the surface, below the surface, and in the air, and also the facilities and personnel of the Allies in the Caribbean.

Admiral Hoover's announcement today regarding expenditures in this district called attention to the fact that peak employment on Navy projects in the immediate San Juan area was reached about a year ago when approximately 7,600 persons were at work. The figure now has dropped to less than 5,000 and is decreasing weekly. Something similar is happening at other bases—further indication that the Caribbean area is well on its way to being fully prepared to service escort vessels and aircraft and the merchantmen they serve.

About 10,000 men still are at work at Ensenada Honda, another 2,500 at Vièques, and about 1,700 at Saint Thomas. Forty per cent of total expenditure has gone into the pay rolls.

Even the figures which censorship permits published do not begin to convey an idea of the size and extent of the expansion. Visiting bases in the Tenth Naval District is like touring a continuous building block. The Puerto Rico area is typical. Of the $90,000,000 spent so far, approximately one half has gone to projects in San Juan and the immediate vicinity. Large sums have been spent on lands for defense sites, supplies purchased in the Island, materials brought from all parts of the United States despite great transportation difficulties, and for various services in connection with construction.

Though the national emergency and the war caused the original establishment of these bases and the subsequent expansion, still later events required a considerable curtailment in building at some of the West Indies.

When Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox was here several months ago, he confirmed that the war trend and its expansion to other fronts is causing the deferment of work on some bases in less active sectors, so materials and skilled personnel could be shifted where more needed. Notwithstanding this curtailment, work in the Caribbean area has been going forward, much of it on a three-shift, round-the-clock basis.

U. S. Spends Huge Sum On Puerto Rico Bases

By the Associated Press

San Juan, Puerto Rico, March 23

United States naval installations in Puerto Rico, hub of a network to fight enemy submarines, will represent an expenditure of $100,000,000 by the end of the year, Vice-Admiral John H. Hoover, Caribbean Area Commander, has announced.

Greatest expansion has been at the Isla Grande Naval Air Station.

Security Keystone in Russia Upheld Again in The Times

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—The Times of London, which provoked considerable discussion with an editorial, March 10, on the subject of collaboration among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, discussed the subject editorially again today, asserting that Russia must provide the nucleus of military and economic power in Eastern Europe of a postwar security system.

"While the organization of security in Eastern Europe, as throughout the world, will remain a matter of common and worthwhile concern," said The Times, "the nucleus of military and economic power, which is the only effective instrument of security, must in that region . . . be provided primarily by Russia."

The Times had said on March 10 that if lasting peace was to come to Europe, then there must be "a truly close collaboration between Russia, Britain, and the United States." The paper then said that realization of security in Eastern Europe "will depend on the joint and continuous vigilance of Britain and Russia."

Smaller Powers Dissent

This advocated policy brought attack from representatives of small European nations who protested that such a course would not be in accord with the spirit of collective security and of the Atlantic Charter.

Today The Times, describing Russia as "the sole country east of Germany possessing industrial resources and development on a scale in any way equal to the task," said:

"This is a hard fact which cannot be overcome by wishful thinking or overlooked without dire peril. It is a fact of which the British and American peoples have become increasingly aware in recent months.

"Recognition of its implications and consequences is a condition of establishment of relations of lasting confidence with Russia and must form an essential part both of British and American policy."

Pan-American Parallel

The Times said that "Americans have often put the tempting question of why the states of Europe cannot federate, as the 13 American colonies federated to found the United States.

"But perhaps a closer trans-Atlantic parallel," continued The Times, "is provided by the 20 and more separate and independent countries of the two Americas with their diversities of origin, language and tradition.

"This parallel is particularly worthy of study at a time when the original Monroe Doctrine has deepened and broadened out into the good neighbor policy."

Italians to Work in Germany

By the Associated Press

The Berlin radio said in a broadcast recorded March 23 by the Associated Press that German and Italian committees had agreed that "Italy will send to the Reich a big contingent of skilled workers" for "particularly important" German war factories.

A "large number" of Italian farm workers also will be sent to Germany this summer, the broadcast added.

In return, Italian workers employed in secondary German plants, closed down as part of the Axis "total mobilization" program, will return to Italy, the announcement said.

"Germany on her part," the broadcast continued, "has sent considerable quantities of agricultural products, particularly potatoes, to Italy during the past winter."

The agreement was reached, the radio said, by the German and Italian Government Committees for Economic Co-operation, meeting in Rome "to discuss measures to be taken in connection with total mobilization."

"According to informed quarters here," the Berlin broadcast continued, "it was agreed that the exchange of goods between the two countries should be limited to war-important products during the war, with preferential treatment to be conceded to coal shipments from the Reich to Italy."

Churchill Pleased Russians Most by News of Tunisia Push

MOSCOW, March 23 (AP)—First reaction of the Russian people to Sunday's speech by Prime Minister Churchill, which they heard for the first time today in a 15-minute summary on the Moscow radio, was to applaud his announcement that the British Eighth Army in Tunisia was on the move against Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Africa Corps.

The Russian public has looked forward eagerly to a second front and any direct land fighting against Germany, Italy and their allies which might remove pressure from the long Russian Front was welcomed.

The radio gave the speech at considerable length and morning papers subsequently displayed it prominently, but so far there has been neither official or editorial comment.

The man in Moscow's streets was likewise pleased at Mr. Churchill's reference to full consideration of Soviet views on postwar problems.

The Government newspaper Izvestia, which printed large portions of the Prime Minister's address under the noncommittal heading "Churchill's Speech by Radio," also told of new British and American successes in Tunisia.

Two Laud Churchill

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP) — Herbert Hoover and Hugh Gibson, commenting jointly on Prime Minister Churchill's speech yesterday, said last night that Mr. Churchill had "made a valuable contribution to thinking on postwar planning in the suggestion of regional councils in Europe and Asia to preserve peace."

"We already have the foundation of such a council in the Western Hemisphere in the Pan American Union," said the former President and the one-time U. S. Ambassador to Belgium in a statement.

"Obviously as he (Churchill) implies there would be some linking of these regional councils on world wide questions through the leadership of the great nations of the United Nations group. It is an effective declaration of the primary regional responsibilities of Europe and other areas.

"The idea of a Council of Europe is founded upon Europe's past tradition and practical experience. The longest periods of European peace have come during the 100 years when the nebular 'concert of Europe' had leadership.

"The suggestion of rough grouping of smaller European States for representation on the European Council, for economic and other purposes, would strengthen the whole peace foundations of Europe. It should increase the economic prosperity and greatly lessen the war friction between these States which so often involve their neighbors."

Postmaster General Says 'Air Mail May Be Rationed'

LOS ANGELES, March 23 (AP)—Air mail may be next on the rationed list, Postmaster General Frank C. Walker said yesterday.

The Postmaster suggested in an interview it may be necessary to bar air mail completely to the general public, to effect a priorities system, or to limit private air mail to a 500-mile radius. Mail planes are greatly overburdened, he said.

Rail Men Shared In Big Pay Rise

CHICAGO, March 23 (AP)—J. E. Monroe, Director of the Bureau of Railway Economics, today told an emergency fact-finding board that the 900,000 railroad workers now asking higher wages have shared since January, 1941, in wage increases amounting to $369,000,000 a year.

The figure included, he said, wage increases granted in December, 1941, as a result of the findings and mediation of an emergency board. These amounted to $233,000,000 for the nonoperating employees, whose demands are before the board now, and $87,000,000 for 350,000 operating employees.

Mr. Monroe said the cost of vacations granted various classes of railway workers was set at $24,000,000 a year, and wage increases granted to groups not covered by the December, 1941, agreement and the increase in the minimum hourly wage which became effective March 1, 1941, added another $25,000,000 to the railway pay roll.

40 Americans Held At Camp in Italy

ANKARA, Turkey, March 21. Delayed (AP)—News of 40 American prisoners of war, mostly from the air forces, was gathered from some of the 787 British who were exchanged today at Mersin for 863 Italians and Germans in the biggest exchange of able-bodied prisoners during the war.

All 40 Americans were reported held at Prison Camp 21 near Rome, the best of the Italian camps.

They included Larry Allen, Associated Press correspondent captured at Tobruk last July after a long series of spectacular experiences with the British Mediterranean Fleet; Col. Max H. Gooler, Assistant Military Attaché at Cairo, Egypt, also captured at Tobruk; Movietone Cameraman Ronald Noble; Peter Glenn; Lieut. Alan R. Stuyvesant of New York; Capt. Harry Frazee of Ohio; Tank Officer George Garrison; First Lieut. F. N. Straight of Grant Town, W. Va.; Capt. R. A. Llewellyn of Johnstown, Pa., a member of the United States Air Force, and Lieut. "Admiral" Raeder, whose father is a Chicago hotel proprietor.

Held in Camp 78, it was reported, are Godfrey H. P. Anderson, a correspondent of the Associated Press of Great Britain, who was captured in Libya late in November, 1941; Edward Ward, war commentator for B. B. C., captured at the same time; and Patrick Creosse. All are being well treated, it was said.

Wallace Calls On De La Guardia

PANAMA CITY, Panama, March 23 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, on a tour of Latin-American countries, reached Panama City last night after spending part of the day at Boquete, a mountain resort in Northern Panama.

Mr. Wallace called on President De La Guardia of Panama this morning at the Boquete home where the President has been staying.

Later the President and Mr. Wallace were luncheon guests of a wealthy plantation owner. Native girls and young men danced typical country dances and sang songs on the lawn of the hacienda during lunch for the entertainment of the visitors.

Mr. Wallace will remain in Panama City until Wednesday, receiving various delegations and delivering two speeches today, and will then proceed to Chile. The tour will take him to seven countries.

See Here, Ye Waacs, Canst Pen a Book?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23 — See Here, Private Hortense—have you heard that any Waac, Wave, Spar, Wam or Merchant Marine Women's Reservist has a check for $1,000 and a contract waiting for her, if she has in her system a feminine counterpart of "See Here, Private Hargrove"?

That's the word being sent out by E. P. Dutton & Co., book publishers here.

"There are no restrictions or limitations," the announcement says. "The Dutton firm hopes to obtain a manuscript which is both fresh and original, and which may come to mean to the thousands of young women in the armed forces what 'See Here, Private Hargrove' now means to our soldier and their families."

Ex-Army Officer Captured, To Face Sedition Charge

FORT LEWIS, Wash., March 23 (AP)—Maj. James Adams, Post Adjutant, said last night that Joseph A. Poli, former Second Lieutenant who escaped from Fort Lewis Jan. 12 while in custody on charges of seditious activities, had been arrested in Washington, D. C.

The former University of California student was serving in the Quartermasters Corps at Fort Lewis.

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Dr. Magdalene Schoch Sees Women's Clubs As Instrument in Re-Educating Germany

"Women and the World We Want"—No. 23

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Dr. Magdalene Schoch, author of today's article, is now connected with the faculty of Harvard Law School and is in the process of becoming an American citizen. A native of Germany, she was the first woman to be admitted to a Faculty of Law in a German university, when she became professor of private international and comparative law in the University of Hamburg. She was a charter member and president of the Zonta Club of Hamburg, first German club founded by Zonta International.*

By Dr. Magdalene Schoch

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the world I want there would be no women's clubs. This statement may sound startling from a woman who has been a member and sometimes an officer of women's clubs ever since she joined one of the first German organizations for women suffrage at the enthusiastic age of 15. I therefore hasten to add that I am not opposed to the numerous civic or professional women's organizations which have done and are doing such splendid work. I am, however, discontented with a society which makes these clubs a necessity.

True, they filled a pressing need at a time when women began to feel their way into public life and business and the professions. They articulated the aspirations of women; they educated them to the status of equality which they were slowly acquiring; and they helped consolidate the position women won for themselves in the new terrain. Even today, women's organizations respond pretty much to the same need. For we are still far from a state of affairs where women enjoy opportunities and bear responsibilities equal to those which have long been the prerogative of men. That is only natural if we remind ourselves of the comparative recentness of what our mothers used to call the emancipation of women.

All Professional Clubs

The world which I like to envisage will look back on women's clubs as an interesting historical phenomenon in the evolution of woman. In that world a woman's club affiliations will be determined by her cultural, political, professional or civic interests, which will be identical with the interests and pursuits of the male members of a given club. There will be no specific women's interests left which would need to be fostered or protected or fought for. The only use I can see for a women's club in that future world—and for a men's club likewise—is to provide club rooms where one may go and eat and relax.

In the meantime—to come back to the present—women's clubs perform an important function of grooming women for their present and future responsibilities in public life. All over the country, in addition to their usual activities, they devote serious study to the problems of the postwar world because they realize that the time for planning is now. The problem of European reconstruction looms large in their discussions. And it is in this connection that I should like to suggest one specific practical task which American women's clubs as such might assume within the framework of reconstruction.

Many of our women's organizations have had international associations before the war. With respect to European organizations nearly all lines of communication have been disrupted. To pick up the broken threads and establish new contacts with groups of European women may prove an important contribution on the part of organized women, once the most pressing physical needs of the liberated countries have been attended to. This would not be a one-way proposition. While we would lend invaluable moral support to those women struggling to help re-establish a new orderly society, we would likewise profit by the exchange of information.

Must Offer New Ideas

The question naturally arises: but what about the German women? Have they not been hopelessly Nazified? Will they listen to and understand the language of democracy and internationalism? I believe that the military defeat will take care of the collapse of the Nazi ideology, whose hold over the masses is doubtful even today. What I am far more concerned about is the ideological void which will be the result of the inevitable collapse. How to fill this void seems to me to be the crucial question of German reconstruction. Obviously the rebirth of Germany must come from within the German people. All the outside world can do is to shape the external conditions for it and to lend a helping hand to those spiritual forces which will re-form the minds of the German masses.

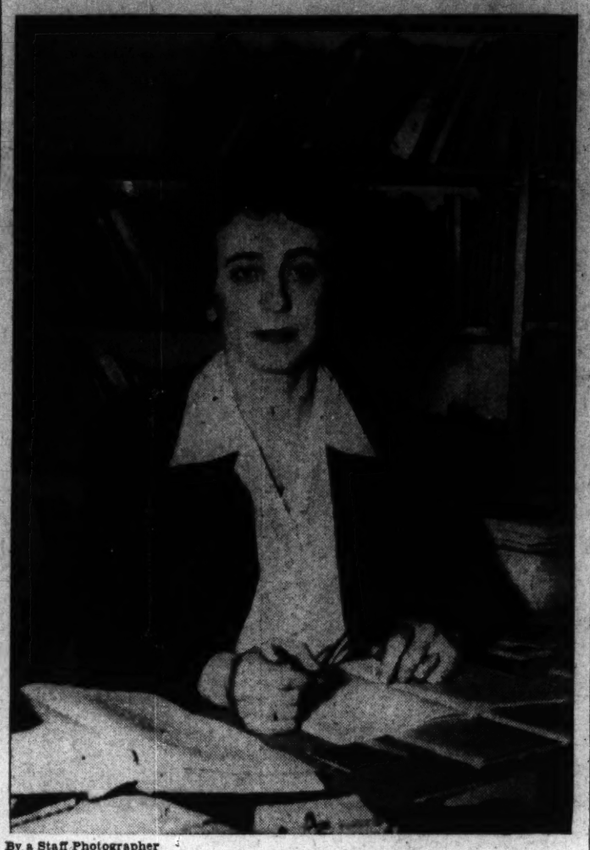
Before the advent of National Socialism German women had made great strides in all spheres. Yet these women, as well as outside observers, were apt to overlook the fact that they represented a vanguard only, far advanced and having but thin lines of communication with the vast bulk of manual or white-collar workers and middle-class housewives, who as a whole had little or no interest in politics and "women's rights."

It was that vanguard at which Naziism struck at the outset. At the same time the Nazis addressed their propaganda to the great mass of politically indifferent women, promising a husband and home to the working girl, and an exalted status to wifehood and motherhood. What became of this promised paradise is too well known to warrant repetition. Even before the war, more women worked outside their homes than ever before, and they were more thoroughly organized than ever before—in the Nazi party and its affiliated organizations, in the Labor Front and the women's group called Frauenschaft. True, most of this organizing was achieved by compulsion of varying degrees. But the significant point is that in this way the Nazis got hold of that sector of womanhood which had never been organized before. These women were for the first time given a training in work and responsibilities.

Although this training is based on a reprehensible ideology and is made to serve National Socialist ends, yet I venture to think that it may turn out as an asset in the end. It might well be directed into different channels and be applied to worthy purposes, once the totalitarian ideology has broken down. Maybe these groups of women will be a useful nucleus for some of the necessary relief work. Maybe an entering wedge may thus be found through which our women's organizations might reach the minds of German women.

Moreover, we should not forget the thousands of women who have never succumbed to the Nazi beliefs; the former leaders of the women's movement and the democratic parties, and those working in the underground movement even today. Many are suffering in prisons or concentration camps; others live on in grim silence and outward compliance, waiting for the hour of liberation. They will be our natural allies in the endeavor for putting the "other Germany" on her feet. They will look to the women of the United States for support and inspiration. Our women's clubs, I am sure, will be ready to take this responsibility.

This is the twenty-third of 30 articles.



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Magdalene Schoch, of the faculty of Harvard Law School.

Alphabet Shortage Threatened as More Women's Auxiliaries Look for Names

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Before long, women in uniform—like the New Deal and the five-year plan—may face a serious alphabetical shortage.

With the ATS, WRNS, and WAAFS, the ATA girls, the W. L. A., the W. V. S., and the Lumber Jills already doing active service in Great Britain, and America preempting the WAACS, WAVES, SPARS, and WAFS, the English alphabet even now is putting more than its share of overtime into the Allied war effort.

However, British women are not to be nonplussed just yet. The latest component of their alphabet soup is popularly to be known as the "OWLS," Operators of Wireless and Telegraph.

Owls Are Newest

The "OWLS" will transmit and receive messages in Morse Code, working throughout the country in co-operation with the Royal Corps of Signals. This branch of the Auxiliary Territorial Service opens an entirely new field of activity to women.

Meanwhile, women of the ATS are replacing the Army's male personnel in "man-sized" jobs as well as clerical work—manning searchlights, operating "predictors" and range-finders, while on active duty in antiaircraft batteries. They even replace blacksmiths, cobblers, and truck drivers.

The Women's Auxiliary Air Force is training women as meteorologists, barrage balloon operators, flight mechanics, and ground crews. They operate radio locators and listening posts for air raid defense. They help plot the course of attacking planes.

The actual flying of the planes is the job of the ATA girls (Air Transport Auxiliary). They chauffeur combat planes from factories to RAF fighting stations all over Great Britain. Numbers of United States women have joined the ATA within the last few months.

Women of the Royal Navy learn the maintenance of ships and aircraft, check anti-magnetic mine devices of ships with the use of intricate instruments, decode messages, and do a great deal of other confidential work for the British Admiralty. They have recently beaten the regular Navy's time limit for servicing guns.

No Limit to Activities

The accompanying tabulation lists the women's auxiliaries of the United States, Britain, Canada, and Australia, which are strictly military in character. But these do not, by any means, compass the field of feminine war activity.

The civilian population, too, needs its wartime units. The largest and most vital of these is the Women's Land Army, recently reported as numbering 60,000 strong.

"Land Girls" are trained to substitute for men farm hands on the home front, to carry on with the dairying, poultry-keeping, horticulture, forestry, and general farming. Forestry, another career no longer restricted to men, has been taken over by the Women's Timber Corps, an offshoot of the Women's Land Army.

These "Lumber Jills," as they call themselves, learn all the jobs of the lumbering trade. Not only do they identify the species, estimate their heights and girths, mark them, and remove their lower branches, but actually fell the trees as well. Many of the girls are old hands with the ax and cross-cut saw.

An organization most important to the densely populated areas in towns and cities is the Women's Voluntary Services—primarily a community-service unit. In an air raid, the W. V. S. rushes mobile canteens to take care of the wardens.

These women also staff rest centers and nursery schools, cater and keep house in the hostels for the homeless, and assist in all emergency war work. They distribute clothes sent from America and help in National salvage drives. The work of the Women's Voluntary Services embraces every village and town, and every community, right to the very householder.

The Militors and the WANS (Women's Australian National Service) parallel American and British air raid precautions and voluntary service units. The Australian Women's Land Army, too, performs important services in rural areas of Australia.

Outside of organized military services, women are replacing men as fire watchers, engineers, gunmakers, postal deliverers, bus conductors, railroad men and air raid wardens. Their ability to do the same work as men covers every phase of business and industry, even to shoveling coal in boiler rooms.

Five to every four men is the ratio they have achieved in England, and recruits are still coming. As new auxiliaries spring up to challenge every new emergency, the alphabet is scoured from A to Z in search of original combinations of letters to form new names.

But should the women's auxiliaries finally exhaust the English alphabet, they can always resort, of course, to the characters and letters of our friends the Chinese, the Russians, the Greeks, and the Arabs, to say nothing of the possibilities for invading German, Italian, and Japanese—languages—as well.

Weekly Neighborhood Dinners Help Solve Menu Problems

By Ethel M. Eaton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since dim-out regulations and gas rationing restrict our usual evening activities to a large degree, we are now seeking our recreation in our own homes or those of near-by friends. A small group of professional women in our neighborhood has devised a popular means of co-operative meal-planning once a week.

It all came about in a most casual way. We were discussing the general food situation (the all-important subject wherever women gather nowadays!) and one of the group extended an invitation to the others to come to her apartment for dinner. "We'd love to come, but do let us bring something," was the response.

We now plan definitely for a once-a-week get-together, deciding each time, as far as is possible, what foods will be served at the dinner-meeting for the following week.

Since most of us are busy, in one way or another, during the day, our menus must necessarily be simple and consist, in general, of dishes that do not consume too much time in preparation or which may be partly prepared the day before. The following are typical:

Menu No. 1

Grapefruit and Cranberry Juice
Macaroni Special Grape Jelly
Watercress, Green Pepper, Tomato Salad
French Dressing
Mock Cherry Pie Cheese

Menu No. 2

Hot Tomato Bouillon
Oysters Scalloped with Cheese
Avocado and Red Cabbage Salad
Roquefort Dressing Ice Box Rolls
Apricot Upside-Down Cake

Menu No. 3

Lime and Pineapple Juice
Chicken Livers with Brown Rice
Endive and Orange Salad French Dressing
Corn Bread Jelly
Fresh Raspberry Whip Custard Sauce
Little Cakes

The hostess usually prepares the salad, since it must be kept crisp in the ice box and because salads in general aren't easily transported. If hot bread is on the menu, she makes this, too. (Salads and breads are usually surprises.)

Here are recipes for a few of the dishes which have proved most popular.

Avocado and Red Cabbage Salad

1 large avocado
5 cups red cabbage shredded
4 tablespoons chopped onion
1 cup diced celery
2 hard-cooked eggs
Lemon juice

Peel, remove stone and dice avocado and soak in lemon juice. Drain and combine with other ingredients except the eggs. Toss gently with dressing and garnish with egg slices. (Substitute blue cheese for Roquefort in the dressing.)

The dressing is made by beating into French dressing two tablespoonfuls or more of crumbled blue cheese.

Macaroni Special

Bacon
Cooked macaroni
½ pound strong cheese, cut in small cubes
Butter or margarine

Sauce

Combine:
¾ cup tomato soup, undiluted
¼ cup milk or cream, sweet or sour
1 medium-sized onion, chopped fine with a garlic clove
2 dashes Tabasco or Worcestershire sauce

(The flavor of the sauce is improved if made ahead of time.)

Cut bacon slices into fourths and line the sides of a buttered casserole, bringing them to the top of the dish. Put a generous piece of butter or margarine in the bottom of the dish and cover with bits of cheese. Cover with sauce and over all place a layer of macaroni. Continue in this order until the dish is full. On top have a generous layer of cheese and bits of butter or margarine. Bake from 15 to 20 minutes at 350 degrees. Serves four generously.

Fresh Raspberry Whip

1 cup crushed fresh raspberries, sweetened (use frosted berries)
2 tablespoons sugar
2 egg whites

Beat egg whites until foamy. Add sugar gradually and continue to beat until egg whites stand in peaks. Fold in raspberries. Serve with custard sauce. Serves four.

Custard Sauce

3 egg yolks
¼ cup sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
2 cups milk

Beat egg yolks lightly, add sugar and salt. Scald the milk and stir slowly into the egg mixture. Place in the top of a double boiler over a slow fire and cook only until it begins to thicken. Remove from fire and add 1 teaspoon vanilla or ½ teaspoon grated lemon rind. Chill thoroughly before using.

Mrs. Odlum Never Too Busy to Do War Work

By Inez Whiteley Foster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The truth of the familiar saying, "If you want to get something done, ask a busy person to do it," has been proved by Mrs. Hortense M. Odlum, Chairman of the Board of Bonwit Teller, Inc., well-known Fifth Avenue specialty shop for women.

Already regarded as one of New York's busiest "career women," Mrs. Odlum recently set aside three days a week to devote entirely to war activities outside of her organization. She considers winning the war the most important aim to which any citizen can contribute.

"First things should always come first; and to me the war simply has to come first," said Mrs. Odlum, sitting at her desk long after both shoppers and personnel had departed from the store. "I feel I must help in every way I can. Lately I have divided my three days between the American Theatre War Wing's newest canteen, the Merchant Seamen's Club, recently opened for non-uniformed Allied seamen, the British War Relief, Red Cross or wherever the need for emergency helpers seems greatest at the moment.

Must Plan Time

"One of the things which I think most busy women have had first to learn is how to plan time," she said. "One must always be careful not to take on too many activities. You accomplish nothing when you take on too much and spread your assistance too thin. My own secret is 'First find out where you are really needed, then stick there.'

"At the canteen, I spent my time in the kitchen peeling eggs and grinding turkey for sandwiches. The kitchen isn't the most glamorous place, but it is where I know I can do a good job because I have long been acquainted with a kitchen and I know how to manage one," laughed Mrs. Odlum. She is the mother of two grown sons and they, too, can attest their mother's skill in that department.

Despite her outstanding reputation in the fashion world, Mrs. Odlum is modest about her position as the first and only woman ever to become president of a large retail Fifth Avenue establishment, a position she resigned after six years, for the title of Chairman of the Board of Directors, which gave her more time to devote to public projects. From a merchandising point of view, Hortense Odlum arrived at her important department store posts by an unusual route, for until her association with Bonwit Teller, her sole experience had been that of homemaker.

Keen Observation

Her backstage debut into this store's sales problems came about unexpectedly when she was asked by officials of the Atlas Corporation, which had acquired financial control, what she considered wrong with their new acquisition from the consumer's viewpoint. Keenly interested by her impromptu comments, these farsighted businessmen asked Mrs. Odlum to "shop" every department, reporting impressions and ideas. As a result of her astute observation she soon found herself installed in a permanent full-time job. A year and a half later she was appointed to the presidency of the store.

It was long before this that Mrs. Odlum's daily familiarity with the kitchen had been established. Granddaughter of pioneers who broke trail through the wilderness south of Salt Lake City, she was brought up in the strictest of economy, a pattern she followed of necessity in the early years of her marriage.

"There were long years then in which I had to work out every single penny of my own spending, planning it with the utmost care," she said. "I think one good which is coming home to us all now as a result of this second war is the 'right use of adversity.' Rightly used, adversity can really be good for us. It makes us use not only economy but imagination and revision of our living values as well. The real pleasure in ownership is when we have planned, sacrificed and saved to buy something desirable. Then when we really do get it, it seems much more a part of us than if obtained too easily.

Buy Only for Needs

"And while it may seem an unusual viewpoint for a department store executive," she added, "I honestly advocate 'Buy only what you need.' More than ever it is going to be important to all of us to plan our spending around articles which not only look well but will last us for a long time.

"Now, when customers ask for advice about wartime spending, I usually say, 'You are the one who knows best what your personal needs are. Economy is always an individual question. The first step, however, is to go through your closet carefully; then plan your purchases around the best use of what you already have. And remember always to buy with common sense, horse sense if you will,'" smiled Mrs. Odlum.

"This is the buying plan which I have always tried to follow for myself; and while I have always believed in looking just as well as I can, not only to keep up my own morale but as an obligation which I owe to other people, I now think that no one should lay stress on either style or fashion until after the war has been won.

"Nor should one thing ever go to waste in the kitchen either. It certainly never does in mine. I have never wasted a piece of bread in my life, and many of the best dishes I ever concocted were made from things other people might have considered to be of little use. Once I had only one sausage and a little bit of round-steak left in the icebox; but it made the best spaghetti sauce you ever ate. And although I know I shouldn't say so, I would still rather eat my own pumpkin pie than any I have tasted anywhere else, even in expensive restaurants," she concluded.

Mrs. Odlum is author of "A Woman's Place" and various magazine articles. In the interest of promoting sales of War Bonds, she has toured the country, speaking at meetings and over the radio as National Co-Chairman of the Speakers Committee of the Retail Advisory Board to the United States Treasury, and should war needs make still further demands upon the womanpower of our nation, she is one of the women who will find still more time to give to her country.

Carries on Franklin Tradition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It all goes back to Benjamin Franklin! Ever since the Postal System was founded by that honorable gentleman, there has been a postmaster in the family of Mrs. Anno S. Earle, now serving the picturesque hill town of Warwick, Mass., in that capacity. More than that, Benjamin Franklin himself was the brother of Mrs. Earle's great - great - great - great - grandmother! Thus Mrs. Earle carries on the family tradition for her generation.

I found her in the quaint, white-painted building with its many-paned windows, originally constructed for the first post office in Warwick in 1805. In the 138 years of its existence, this post office has lost not a whit of its old-time atmosphere; though, without doubt, much of it at present is due to the postmaster herself. Glowing embers in an old Franklin-front fireplace spread warmth and cheer. Fine-paneled woodwork and colonial desks and fixtures, plus trailing ivy on the mantel and geraniums on the broad window ledges, add greatly to the charm of the room. In fact the visitor quite forgets that he is in such a public place as a post office until he catches sight of the rows of boxes on the opposite side of the room.

Family Traditions

"It is a great satisfaction, of course, to be able to continue a family tradition; but I'd be telling only half the story if I did not tell you also that I love the work for itself," Mrs. Earle confided.

On the retirement of the former long-time incumbent in February of 1940, Mrs. Earle was appointed temporary postmaster. The permanent appointment followed in October of the same year.

And Mrs. Earle isn't the only member of her family to hold public office in Warwick; for the town is being ably served by daughter Elizabeth as town clerk and town treasurer. She had served as assistant to her predecessor in these offices and the town promptly elected her to succeed him when he reached the retirement age. Furthermore, it has twice re-elected her and claims she is probably the youngest clerk and treasurer in the state.

While not serving the town of Warwick directly, the head of the family, Harry C. Earle, should come in for a share of attention; for he is at present engaged in the highly important task of designing motors for airplanes in a plant outside the state.

Collect Antiques Too

The Earles own a more-than-a-century-old farm house in Warwick, surrounded by acres of fields and woods, with a picturesque mill pond for good measure. The house is furnished with choice antiques, many of which are family heirlooms. It's a hobby in which they all participate in their off hours—the collecting and restoring of old furniture.

Salt Pork Pinch-Hits

The following article, which appeared on this page March 19, is printed again, due to the omission of a line which left the recipe incomplete.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here is a substitute for bacon that is even better than the original. A two- or three-pound portion of salt pork is slowly boiled in enough water to cover, for two or three hours, until the skin will break when scratched with a fork.

Lift the meat from the water, and allow the water to cool. Then skim off and save a cup or more of clear fat, and use the seasoned water for cooking vegetables.

When the meat has cooled, slice thick or thin, as you prefer, and fry over a slow fire. The meat is already thoroughly done, so the last cooking is only for the purpose of heating and crisping slightly.

This meat has no resemblance to salt pork as it is usually served. It is very tender and mild flavored, and is delicious with eggs, pancakes or potatoes. Dice some of it finely and add to the pancake batter, or spread over the top of baked beans or scalloped potatoes. Cook shredded cabbage for half an hour, then add small portions of the bacon substitute and serve hot.

Bacon shortage will not worry you after you have tasted this substitute.

Read and Remembered—

By Helen Henley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Recent books of particular interest to women will receive comment in this column, which will appear from time to time on this page.*

100 Meat-saving Recipes, by Ann Roe Robbins (Thomas Y. Crowell Co., $1.00).

You may think for a startled moment "Has the meat shortage come to this?" when you see in this book recipes for "English Monkey" and "Bubble and Squeak." But gather your courage and read them through, for the first is a promising-sounding recipe for a "sort of mock cheese souffle" and the other is a tasty dish of cabbage and potatoes. Some of Miss Robbins' recipes that call for meat specify "chicken, turkey, lamb or veal—or whatever you have or can get"—making it a handy book for these days!

* * *

General Federation Clubwoman, February, 1943; Women at War Issue of General Federation of Women's Clubs magazine ($1.00 per year).

From the opening article in which Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President, briefly summarizes the war work of the Federation's two and a half million members, right through to the final article—a second lieutenant's admiring report on the work of women at Duncan Field—these pages are packed with the living story of what women can do and are doing to win the war.

* * *

It's All in the Family, by Dorothy Blake (Morrow, $2.50).

This humanly honest account of a typical American family's experience during the year that began December 7, 1941, will give you much to chuckle over and more to remember. Doody, who writes the book, and Jim, her husband, have a home as big as their hearts, and as open—and as full. When their son, Art, enlists in the Air Corps and their daughter Peg, marries a Navy lieutenant, they take in: Sally, whose husband has gone to war; and her daughter, Cindy, a small blonde charmer; and Chunky, the little boy whose mother is submerged in war work; and even Hoskins, Chunky's dog. So Doody's hands are full as she likes them to be. The publisher calls this a "cheerful book . . . about cheerful people." And it is, refreshingly, just that.

* * *

How to Get a Job in the Aircraft Industry by Berne Wolfe (Wallach Publications, Inc $1.00).

This book lives up to the promise of its title. It deals in facts—and in futures, too, for it says in no uncertain words: "there will be aircraft jobs for persons of all ages and training, for some time to come." For anyone full of questions about the opportunities in aircraft industries, here are the answers, even to the final and important query, "Where can I get the job?"

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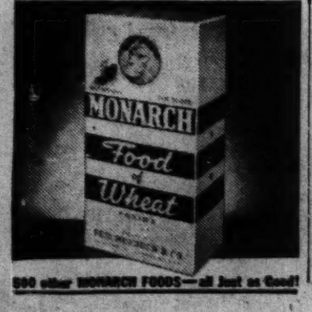

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Women's Military Auxiliaries

	United States	Britain	Canada	Australia
1	**WAAC** Women's Army Auxiliary Corps—A group of the United States Army's women soldiers recently arrived in Africa and received an especially warm welcome from gleeful American privates, whose officers are not permitted to date the Waacs.	**ATS** Auxiliary Territorial Service—British inspiration for American women in khaki, headed by Maj. Gen. Jean Knox. During the "blitz" women of the ATS manned antiaircraft batteries, helping to defend London from the German Luftwaffe.	**CWAC** Canadian Women's Army Corps—Canada's military organization for women, originally formed as an auxiliary but now independent of the Army, is serving in 50 different capacities for the Canadian forces in Canada, Britain, and the United States.	**AWA** Australian Women's Army—Women in Australia's army serve with coastal batteries and antiaircraft companies, as gunners, air detector and range-finding experts, and with the Australian Signal Corps as cipher assistants and teletypists.
2	• • •	**OWLS** Operators of Wireless and Telegraph—A recently organized branch of the Auxiliary Territorial Service, opening a new field for women. The "OWLS" transmit and receive messages throughout Great Britain with the Royal Corps of Signals.	• • •	• • •
3	• • •	**WAAFS** Women's Auxiliary Air Force Services—Some 100,000 in their attractive uniforms of "Air Force Blue" are serving British air commands at home, in the Middle East, and in the United States, as ground crews and other non-combatant units.	**RCAF, WD** Royal Canadian Air Force, Women's Division — Under the jurisdiction of the Royal Canadian Air Force, Canada's Air Force women receive the same discipline and do the same jobs the RCAF men do "except fly planes and wash dishes."	**WAAAF** Women's Auxiliary Australian Air Force—The women's branch of the Royal Australian Air Force replaces men as telegraphers, clerks drill instructors, and transport drivers.
4	**WAFS** Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron — Most of these American women, organized by Jacqueline Cochran to ferry army planes from factory to field, are now serving overseas with the British Air Transport Auxiliary.	**ATA** Air Transport Auxiliary—A mixed service in which 100 of the 540 pilots who chauffeur military planes all over Great Britain are women. The navy blue uniforms of some carry the letters U. S. A. on their sleeves.	• • •	• • •
5	**WAVES** Women Appointed for Voluntary Emergency Service—Duties of the women of the United States Navy, limited to the continental United States, range from decoding messages to serving as secretaries to high-ranking naval officers.	**WRNS** Women's Royal Naval Service—British women in dark blue uniforms of the Royal Navy are serving in Gibraltar, the Middle East, and Singapore. They excel in skilled tasks formerly entrusted to specially trained men.	**WRCNS** Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service — Canada's Wrens serve the Canadian Navy in 20 categories and "shine the quarter deck" as the men in the Navy. Their officers wear the King's Commission, showing they are not an auxiliary.	**WRANS** Women's Royal Australian Naval Service — Australia's equivalent of Great Britain's Wrens, serving in the Navy as telegraphers, radio operators, typists, and cooks on the home front.
6	**SPAR** "Semper Paratus Always Ready"—The United States Coast Guard motto, from which the Women's Reserve derives its name. The uniform of the SPARS resembles that of the WAVES, except for more gold work and a Coast Guard shield on each sleeve.			
7	**MARINES** United States Marine Corps Women's Reserve—The recently organized women of the United States Marines. They are not to be nicknamed "WAMS" as rumored, but to be called Women Marines, which was made clear at the time of their establishment.			

CORRESPONDING SERVICES

The figures in the margin indicate the following services and their corresponding designations in the United States and Great Britain: 1—Army Units. 2—Army Auxiliary Branches. 3—Air Force Ground Workers. 4—Air Force Pilots. 5—Navy Units. 6—Coast Guard. 7—Marines.

Axis Gains in Russia Alter Allied War Pattern

Continued from Page 1

great offensive campaign in a 12-month period.

The Germans chose to operate in summer. The Russians in winter. The Germans have just achieved a comeback which has left the military experts of the entire world rubbing their eyes in amazement and crediting them with something like a new wonder in military history. It would be asking too much to expect them to do more during the summer than to hold the front which they have won.

But to do this the Germans have had to resort to a mere delaying action in Tunisia and to suffer retribution for the carnage they wrecked on London and Coventry and a dozen other English cities, almost in silence. Their own press is forced to confess to the German people that the Allied air raids could not have been stopped without withdrawing planes from Russia which had to be kept there to achieve what has been achieved.

Tunisia Expected to Fall

Now the result begins to appear in Tunisia. The end may be some weeks off. But it is in sight. It begins to look today as though Marshal Rommel may abandon the Mareth Line after just a rear-guard action and move north to hold as long as possible at Tunis and Bizerte. That is the only plausible explanation for the lack of resistance opposed to the American advance in the center—unless that lack of resistance is the bait in a trap. Otherwise it would be fatal for Marshal Rommel to let Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.,'s tanks reach the sea and cut him off from the north.

That this is all just a brief delaying action would seem to be indicated by the "last-ditch" orders sent to Marshal Rommel and General von Arnim. Perhaps one should hesitate to accept those orders at their face value. Yet they fit so perfectly into the whole picture, and are so in keeping with German warfare, that they are probably genuine. There is little reason to doubt that Tunisia will fall soon.

The combination of the Allies' almost certain capture of Tunisia and stabilization of the Russian front carries with it inevitable conclusions which must be accepted, no matter how unpleasant, particularly since they are the conclusions which Winston Churchill firm suggested in his Sunday speech.

The Germans have not sacrificed so heavily in the west and made such a prodigious effort to salvage their Russian front, without intending to use the situation it gives them. They gain a powerful defensive position by it. They must intend to use it defensively, and they must believe that it will be worth something to them to use it.

Allies Behind Schedule

There is no reason why we should not go on hoping for some sudden and unexpected "break" which will end German military resistance this year. But there are many valid reasons why no one should expect any such thing. The best of them is that Hitler has finally succeeded in achieving a position in Russia which may allow him to shift strength westward to meet anything the Allies can throw at him from Britain or from the Mediterranean.

Germany has held the Allies off in the Mediterranean beyond the time allotted. The Allies are behind schedule. If 'they were on time they might have tried a landing in Italy or in Southern France while the Russians were still advancing in the east. Then Hitler's Generals would have been hard put to it to save themselves in 1943. But the Allies did not succeed in pushing things that fast. The German front in Russia was stabilized while the Anglo-American forces in Africa have been fighting over an outpost. By the time the Allies can get around to a major landing on the continent the German army may be able to go on the defensive along the whole Russian front. The Alles have failed to co-ordinate their offensives to the maximum effect.

This does not rule out the possibility of an Anglo-American landing on the continent as soon as the Tunisia campaign is finished, or perhaps even earlier. But it does mean that the time has passed for such a landing to have maximum effect. Of course the sooner the better. German divisions cannot be moved away from the Russian front at once. But there can be a gradual shifting westward and the reasonable expectation is that such a shift will begin within the next few weeks.

Move in Spain Doubted

Nor does this picture rule out a German counterblow on some front. Berlin can elect a summer campaign in either the west or east. Probably not in both. The time seems almost past for the move into Spain. If there is to be a German offensive in Russia in May then one could almost safely write Spain off the danger points. But if the German Army is to defend along the Russian front this summer there will almost certainly be some move in the west and Spain and England seem the most likely places.

All of this that might happen in the summer is speculative. But what does seem to be clear and definitive right now is that by saving the German front in Russia and by gaining time in Tripoli the German High Command has put a complete German defeat in 1943 into the category of extreme improbables. They came close to such defeat. If Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had reached Tunis before General von Arnim, there would have been no delaying action in Tunisia and Hitler would have been fighting off an invasion in the west while his Russian front was still fluid. But it didn't go that way, which is what Mr. Churchill must have had in mind when he set 1944 as the year for the probable defeat of Germany and even 1945 as a possible time.

President Rules Coal Dispute Must Take Usual Adjustment

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's identical telegrams addressed to John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, Charles O'Neill, Chairman of the Operators' Negotiating Committee, Appalachian Joint Conference, and Edward R. Burke, Negotiating Committee, South Appalachian Wage Conference, all in New York, follows:

"The dispute between the United Mine Workers and the bituminous operators must be settled like any other labor dispute under the national no-strike agreement of Dec 26, 1941, by the peaceful means set forth in the executive order No. 9,017 of Jan. 10, 1942; that is, by collective bargaining, conciliation and final determination, if necessary, by the National War Labor Board.

"From telegrams I have received from the committees representing the operators and from the press reports of various proposals made at the conference, it is evident that the time remaining before the expiration of the contract on March 31 is too short.

"I therefore request the mine workers and the operators to follow the plan adopted at my suggestions in 1941; that is, to continue the uninterrupted production of coal under the terms and conditions of existing contracts until the differences that now separate the parties are peacefully and finally resolved, with the understanding that if the new agreement includes any wage adjustments such adjustments shall be computed and applied retroactively from April 1, 1943. If any wage adjustments are made, they must, of course, be made in accordance with the Act of Oct. 2, 1942, and executive order No. 9,250.

"It would be unfair to the mine workers and to the operators unduly to prolong this period of uncertainty, and I am therefore asking everyone concerned to proceed with all speed consistent with the complete and fair-minded settlement of the dispute. If it is referred to agencies of the Government, I shall make the same requests of those in charge of such agencies.

"If there is a wage adjustment within the standards set forth in the Act of Oct. 2, 1942, and executive order No. 9,250, the question of undue hardship to individual operators resulting from the agreement to make such adjustments retroactive to April 1, 1943, will be given due consideration by the agencies of government concerned with costs and prices."

U. S. Envoys to 7 Countries Elevated to Ambassadorships

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt conferred the top rank of Ambassador today on United States envoys to seven Latin-American countries.

Confirmation of his nominees by the Senate will mean that the United States will be represented in all the countries south of its borders by this highest type of diplomatic agents, rather than Ministers.

"This," the State Department said, "besides signifying the steady strengthening of the bonds of friendship, culture and commerce among the American republics concerned, gives formal recognition to the democratic principle of juridical equality that governs the mutual relations of all the American republics.

Legations in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic and Haiti will become embassies. All these nations, in turn, will raise the ranks of their Ministers to the United States to Ambassadors.

Mr. Roosevelt nominated Boaz Long of New Mexico, a native of Warsaw, Ind., now Ambassador to Ecuador, to be Ambassador to Guatemala. Robert M. Scotten of Detroit, Mich., now Minister to Costa Rica, was selected to succeed Mr. Long as Ambassador to Ecuador.

Fay A. Desportes of Winnsboro, S. C., now minister to Guatemala, was nominated Ambassador to Costa Rica.

The other elevations were made by nominating the incumbent Ministers to be Ambassadors. Those involved are James B. Stewart of New Mexico, a native of Philadelphia, in Nicaragua; Walter Thurston of Arizona, a native of Colorado, in El Salvador; John D. Erwin of Chattanooga, Tenn., in Honduras; Avra M. Warren of Ellicott City, Mo., in the Dominican Republic, and John Campbell White of New York in Haiti.

The incumbent Ministers will continue to receive salaries of $10,000 a year although Ambassadors usually get $17,500. The White House did not elaborate on this.

Miners Offer Plan to Keep Mines Running

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—The United Mine Workers Union offered Northern Appalachian Coal Mine Operators again today an agreement by which all mines in the Appalachian coal producing area would remain in operation for 30 days after April 1 under the existing contract, providing that any wage increases or improvement in hours later agreed upon shall be made retroactive to that time.

A union representative, who declined to be quoted by name, said later that renewal of the proposal was a result of President Roosevelt's telegram yesterday to the miners and soft coal operators calling for uninterrupted work when the present contract expires March 31.

The President did not set a time limit on the negotiations, and said that any wage adjustments must be in accordance with the Wage Stabilization Act.

"The President has called for negotiations to continue without a time limitation," the union representative said. "We do not want this thing to go on indefinitely.

"We want a time limit set and 30 days seems plenty long enough. In fact, 10 days should be long enough.

"With men leaving the mines every day for better jobs and the armed services, they may be cheated out of their retroactive pay if these negotiations go on for too long."

The Northern Operators accepted the President's proposal yesterday, and Edward R. Burke, former Nebraska Senator and President of the Southern Coal Producers Association, said he would recommend to the Association that it be accepted.

The Southern Operators, meeting separately, postponed their session today with the miners until 2 p. m. (EWT) in order to spend the morning drafting their reply to the President.

The union's offer to the Northern Operators today was almost identical in language to one made Saturday which the operators rejected. The operators made a counterproposal then to continue negotiations with the proviso that the retroactive date be fixed by the proper governmental agency. This, in turn, the union rejected.

The Northern Operators went into caucus to reconsider the union proposal, which read:

"Temporary Appalachian agreement: it is jointly agreed by the undersigned representatives in the Appalachian Joint Wage Conference as follows:

"That pending continued negotiations all mines in the Appalachian coal-producing area remain in operation for a period of 30 days from April 1 under existing basic district and supplemental agreements, with the understanding that any increase in wages or improvements in hours or working conditions later agreed upon shall be computed and applied retroactively from the date of April 1, 1943."

The proposal bore the names of John L. Lewis and other members of the U. M. W.'s Negotiating Committee.

Entre Rios Radicals Sweep Into Power

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 23 (AP)—The Radical (Liberal) Party swept to power in Entre Rios Province yesterday by a margin of 2,980 votes over the National Democratic Party candidates of President Castillo, chief proponent of Argentine neutrality.

Final returns in a gubernatorial race gave Eduardo Laurençena, Radical candidate, victory by 66,486 votes to 65,506 over Pedro Radio, his Conservative rival.

The Radicals elected 15 out of 28 members of the Provincial Chamber of Deputies and eight out of 14 senators. Supported by Socialist Workers' groups, the Radicals were conceded a good chance of capturing the Province's 22 electoral votes in the Presidential election in September.

Ideals of Red Cross Lauded by Willkie

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 23 (AP)—The ideals of the Red Cross "must prevail if we are not to experience another terrible war in my lifetime and yours," Wendell L. Willkie said March 21 in an address opening the Red Cross War Fund Compaign.

Mr. Willkie, 1940 Republican Presidential nominee, spoke to a crowd which filled the arena of the Municipal Auditorium. He told of his recent trip around the world.

"The nearer I got to where the going was rough," he said, "and the nearer I got to the fighting fronts, the more I saw the outposts of the Red Cross.

"It was always helping, never asking. All around the world the sign of the Red Cross was the symbol of help."

U. S. Army Needs 4,000 Chaplains

By the Associated Press

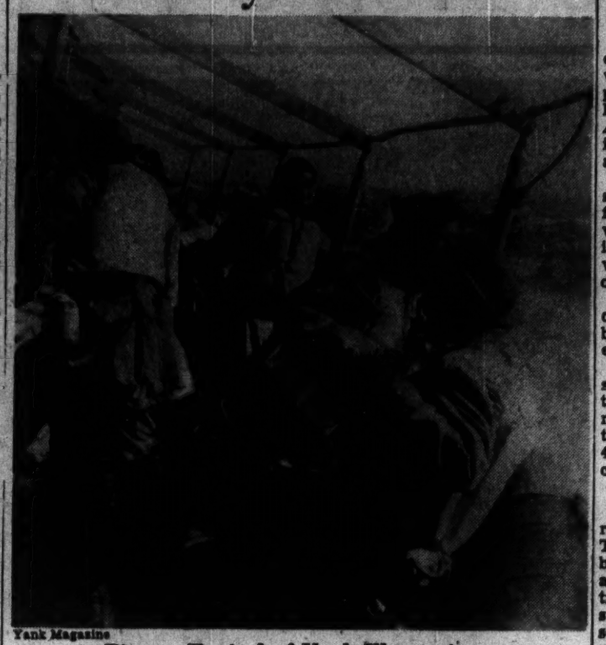
Washington, March 23

The Army needs approximately 4,000 chaplains by the end of 1943, Brig. Gen. William R. Arnold, Chief of Army Chaplains, reported.

"We are just about two months behind our procurement needs," he told a press conference. "If the number were available we could today assign to duty 600 or more chaplains."

General Arnold said the number required included 3,028 Protestant, 959 Roman Catholic, and 69 Jewish chaplains.

'Convoy to Iceland'



Yank Magazine

Picture Typical of Yank Illustrations

This photograph, by Corp. Theodore Cronyn of Brooklyn, N. Y., is among those exhibited by Yank, the United States Army magazine, at the Museum of Modern Art, New York. Corporal Cronyn was formerly attached to the New York Herald Tribune editorial staff.

Army Magazine Yank Opens Picture Exhibit in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—Yank, the Army magazine, has opened its pages to the general public here in an exhibit of drawings, cartoons and photographs by soldiers below the commissioned grades, now on view at the Museum of Modern Art. Illustrating, from the fighting man's viewpoint, sidelights on what has happened in North Africa, Guadalcanal, Australia, Labrador and England, the pictures give visitors a chance to see what Yank has been publishing since June 17, 1942, its first appearance. The exhibit will continue through April 18.

Among the 200 items are outstanding sketches by Sergeant Howard Brodie, formerly staff artist on the San Francisco Chronicle, whose sketches were shot from his hand by a Japanese sniper during the battle at Guadalcanal. Others whose work has received special mention include Sergeant Ralph Stein of New York, illustrator of the book "It's a Cinch, Private Finch"; Private John A. Ruge of New York, whose cartoons have been published in Collier's and the Saturday Evening Post; Sergeant Douglas Borgstedt of Philadelphia, formerly Post Script editor of the Saturday Evening Post; and Sergeant George Aarons, free lance photographer, of Nashua, N. H.

Praise for the quality of the contributions coming from men on active duty in many parts of the world was given by James Thrall Soby, director of the Museum's armed service program.

"The magazine itself," he said, "has an honesty and directness seldom to be found in our civilian publications, reflecting the grim necessity which has formed its soldier audience, but reflecting, too, the humor and boldness which have placed our Army on the victors' side of the peace table in every war it has ever fought."

Easy Steps to Correct English

Think of the English Language as Your Friend

Last of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As you studied each previous lesson, were you confident that you understood every underlying principle? If so, you will make a perfect score in this final test, which is a final review of what you have learned in this course.

Before taking this final test, be certain you use correctly these plurals:

A. What is the plural of *maid-of-honor, sister-in-law, brother-in-law,* and similar words?

The most *important* word (*maid, sister, brother*) takes an *s* to make the word itself plural; as *maids-of-honor; brothers-in-law; fathers-in-law.*

1. Two of Julia's *brothers-in-law* are engineers.

B. What is the plural of *cupful, handful, spoonful,* and similar words?

Since each word is *one undivided* word (and thus cannot be *separated* into two parts), the plural is shown by an *s* at the *end* of the word; as, *cupfuls; handfuls; spoonfuls.*

1. The chef used three *cupfuls* of sugar; he left unused two *cups full* of flour. (Notice that *cupfuls* and *cups full* are different in meaning.)

Review, Part 6

Strike out the superfluous word or words in each sentence.

1. If you follow this road, why you will arrive quickly.
2. Is this the kind of a ship you sail?
3. Two letters are inside of the envelope.
4. I hope later on to continue my studying.
5. Here the other day I noticed his improvement.
6. You will meet up with my brother at the station.
7. Where are you living at now?
8. I shall finish up soon.
9. The cup fell off of the table.
10. The lads started in to play tennis.
11. Where is Lillian going to?
12. This watch is better than you think for.
13. Are you planning on a trip?
14. This view is more preferable to that.
15. Does he lend out money?
16. In every way, this is more superior to that.
17. He quickly descended down the mountain.
18. I have started in to practice regularly.

Review, Part 7

These sentences stress the correct use of *miscellaneous* words. Underscore the correct word.

1. I intend to speak and write correctly (as, like) I know I can.
2. A certain (party, person) told me that he was there.
3. James cannot decide (if, whether) he should go.
4. Which sentence is correct: I don't believe he is coming. . . . I believe he is not coming.
5. Marjorie (cannot, can) hardly believe the report is true.
6. There (is, isn't) but one road through this desert.
7. The instructor (couldn't help but sympathize, couldn't help sympathizing) with the student.
8. In the dim light Tim (could, couldn't) hardly see the path.
9. Follow the directions (as, like) you were told.
10. (It's, Its) snowing!
11. I am not so far advanced as (he, him).
12. "A good name (is, was) a sound inheritance," Father asserted.
13. It was thought to be (them, they).
14. Muriel divided the marbles (among, between) the three boys.
15. Your plan is different (from, than, to) mine.
16. If you were (I, me), would you become an aviator?
17. Minnie objects neither to summer (or, nor) to winter.
18. (You and I, I and you) are the only guests.
19. My reason for staying is (that, because) I am needed.
20. Permit (he and I, him and me) to go.
21. Please wait (for, on) me. (Meaning to await.)
22. John is an (alumnus, alumna) of Yale University and Mary is an (alumna, alumnus) of Wooster University.
23. Ray is (liable, likely) to be promoted.
24. Be sure (and, to) come early.
25. Lew cannot find the book (any place, anywhere).
26. The garage is (behind, in back of) the house.
27. Don't blame (me, it on me).
28. Do you (expect, believe) he is at the office?
29. I am (nowheres near, not nearly) ready to quit studying.
30. Do you speak (as, like) English should be spoken?

Some one may ask, "Why speak and write correctly?" One answer is "For better business"; "For better social life"; or, "For better friendships."

You could answer: "Awakening to perfection in this art brings confidence and assurance, even success and joy. This is the reason why I have made the English language my friend." The English language is your friend!

Answers

Part 6: 1—why; 2—a; 3—of; 4—on; 5—Here; 6—up with; 7—at; 8—up; 9—of; 10—in; 11—to; 12—for; 13—up; 14—more; 15—out; 16—more; 17—down; 18—in.

Part 7: 1—as; 2—person; 3—whether; 4—I believe he is not coming; 5—can; 6—is; 7—couldn't help sympathizing; 8—could; 9—as; 10—It's; 11—he; 12—as; 13—they; 14—among; 15—from; 16—I; 17—nor; 18—you and I; 19—that; 20—him and me; 21—for; 22—alumnus, alumna; 23—likely; 24—to; 25—anywhere; 26—behind; 27—me; 28—believe; 29—not nearly; 30—as.

If you are interested in a reprint of this series in book form, watch the Saturday Education Page for an announcement in the near future.

How to Feed a World at Total War?

Continued from Page 1

only now beginning to feel the weight of the food blockade. Stocks pillaged from Occupied Europe have not been replaced. North Africa has been lost, taking with it important supplies of cereals, oils and fats.

To relax the blockade, even to save some of the oppressed peoples from starvation, might prolong the war and so harm more people. That is the official view in London, a view shared by American directors of economic warfare there.

Washington's position has changed in two particulars, both based on conditions that did not exist at the end of 1940.

The first is that the one conspicuous example of feeding through the lines—Greece—has resulted in too large a leakage to the Nazis. Estimates run as high as 40 per cent, but the reports are contradictory.

Danger in Greece

London has condoned the Greek relief efforts made by Sweden and Turkey aided by Canadian food, because of sympathy for Greece, and because Greece had no industry or products that could greatly strengthen the Germans. There is some indication of a changing viewpoint as more Greeks are forced to build coastal fortifications whose guns may soon be mowing down invasion forces of the United Nations.

In that single Grecian example may be seen the terrific paradox confronting even the most humanitarian tactician on the Allied side.

In one significant case, that of the Vichy French island of Martinique, Washington is using food as a definite weapon of diplomacy, although under conditions that cannot be compared with the German invasion of peaceful lands, the carting away of their food, and then leaving them to hunger or even starve.

The High Commissioner, Admiral Georges Robert, clings to Vichy—a Nazi puppet—and has declined to co-operate with the United Nations or with the new French colonial regime under Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud. The United States has withheld food from Martinique since the occupation of North Africa last November. Unfortunately, the people of Martinique — who do not generally share their Governor's pro-Vichy sentiments—are the ones who go hungry.

Food as Weapon

This is cited to show that Washington, no less than London, uses food on occasion as a diplomatic weapon.

The second American reservation to feeding is the new shortage of food, especially in the kinds most needed for relief of European children. Dried milk is prominently mentioned.

So the food question comes back inevitably to one of production and of distribution.

Manpower shortage is the main obstacle to food production.

The Nazis, including their U-boat campaign by which they intend to devastate United Nations shipping this spring, are the main obstacle to food distribution.

United Nations armies require literally mountains of food as the tempo of offensive action quickens in Africa, in Asia, and over Europe.

To meet this demand, farmers in the United States have been asked to produce more food than in their last bumper crops.

They aren't saying it can't be done, but a recent cartoon showed them trying to run that race with their hands tied behind their backs by shortages of help, less machinery, and crop forecasts less favorable than last year.

South America Handicapped

South American growers of wheat, corn, meat, and tropical foodstuffs are eager to help, but are handicapped by lack of machinery and of ships to carry their produce to hunger areas.

Germany, Italy, and Japan, feeling the first hard grip of steel bands closing around them, struggle to amass the food as well as the weapons needed to stave off defeat as long as they can.

Manpower holds the center of the stage in discussions now proceeding in Washington, where the gravity of America's own food outlook has been stressed by such authorities as Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, Herbert H. Lehman, Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, Herbert Hoover, and numerous farm leaders.

Congress and the War Manpower Commission are grappling the basic problem of how to raise the total armed forces to 11,000,000 men, increase industrial pay rolls by additional millions of workers, and at the same time not only maintain but multiply food production!

All of these objectives are officially set forth as essential to victory.

Food underlies them all.

Principal Issues

In dispatches from The Christian Science Monitor Bureaus in London, Washington, New York, and elsewhere, these are the major food issues broached in this series:

To what extent can food now be sent into occupied Europe, without harming more people than are benefited, through prolonging the German tyranny?

Can food enough be produced in the United States and in South America to meet immediate war demands and build up stocks adequate for the tremendous task of feeding decimated peoples when the guns cease?

Can the U-boat threat to United Nations supply lines be met so that food and munitions and men can move in sufficient quantities to carry through the invasion of Europe?

From those three master questions stem the detailed and complex problems which are a daily and urgent concern of Congress, the President, farm organizations, and the corresponding agencies in the other United Nations.

Succeeding daily articles will examine the food crisis around the world. ["Food for Freedom"; Editorial Page.]

Ship Welder Arrested By FBI in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Md., March 23 (AP)—The arrest of a 20-year-old ship welder on a charge of sabotage was announced March 22 by E. A. Soucy, special agent in charge of the Baltimore office, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Soucy said that George Arnold Steele, formerly of Franklin Furnace, Ohio, was accused specifically of doing faulty welding, and said Mr. Steele asserted he was attempting to increase his wages by turning out work faster.

Mr. Steele, who has been employed since February, 1942, at the Bethlehem - Fairfield Shipyard Inc., largest producer of Liberty ships on the East Coast, appeared before U. S. Commissioner James K. Cullen, who fixed bail at $10,000.

California Prisoner Gets U. S. Army Job

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., March 23—The talents of Richard R. Colyar, Los Angeles, serving a life sentence at San Quentin Prison, have won him a parole and a job with the United States Army's Camouflage Service.

The prisoner, who was a cartoonist and commercial artist before he entered prison in 1933 to pay for the murder of his wife and sister-in-law, developed while in confinement a camouflage technique which attracted Army notice, said Mark E. Noon, Secretary of the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles.

Colyar explained the camouflage technique and high Army officials appealed to Gov. Earl Warren to grant a parole.

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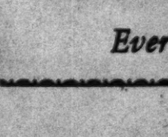
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The Home Forum

"No night is there"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"And at midnight Paul and Silas prayed, and sang praises unto God: and the prisoners heard them."

This brief sentence contains the essence of that exhilarating account in the sixteenth chapter of Acts (verse 25) of the deliverance of Paul and Silas from prison. And it was no mere ordinary form of imprisonment to which they had been subjected. Indeed, to make doubly sure of his captives, the jailer, whom the Roman magistrates had charged "to keep them safely," had "thrust them into the inner prison, and made their feet fast in the stocks."

But "at midnight Paul and Silas prayed, and sang praises unto God." Many in a like predicament might utter a prayer of some kind. Many might beg a more or less personal God to deliver them from their plight. But would they sing songs of praise?

* * *

Whistling in the dark, someone might say, is one way to keep up your courage. We have all tried it, literally or metaphorically, at some time or other. It is a superstition that is all too common. **"The age has not wholly outlived the sense of ghostly beliefs. It still holds them more or less,"** writes Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 353). Whistling in the dark is nothing else but assuming an artificial cheerfulness and boldness, with which we hope to elude the bogeys of supposedly present or impending ills. The bogeys, it is hoped, will be so diverted by our whistling that they will pass us by.

What is the difference between this notion of whistling in the dark and the thinking that can sing praises, silent or audible, at midnight?

* * *

The first is based on the admission and acknowledgment that there is another power besides God. It is self-contradictory. Infinite good, it claims, is finite to the extent that the bogeys have influence, authority, and power over us. Yet it hopes that somehow or other it may have what it calls an even chance of coming through more or less unscathed, though it has no certainty of safety or deliverance. Or else it resorts to the illusion of security by burying its head in the manner of the ostrich.

Very different is the second. The thinking that sings praises at midnight is founded on the knowledge and assurance of the allness—the all-presence and all-power—of God. It is strictly logical and consistent. It knows that "all" means nothing more or less than all. It neither admits nor acknowledges any other presence or power than God, infinite good. It has no bogeys to appease or avert.

Did Paul and Silas expect to change anything by their praying? Did they entreat God that their feet might be delivered from the stocks and their bodies from the inner prison? Indeed not. Paul and Silas knew in their individual way that the love of God for man was there present and active, able to liberate them from the conditions of bondage in which matter claimed to hold them.

Such then were the praises they were able to sing to God at midnight. Those praises affirmed spiritual facts with full assurance. Those statements were with power. We read that the other prisoners heard them. **"And suddenly,"** the account continues, **"there was a great earthquake, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken: and immediately all the doors were opened, and every one's bands were loosed."**

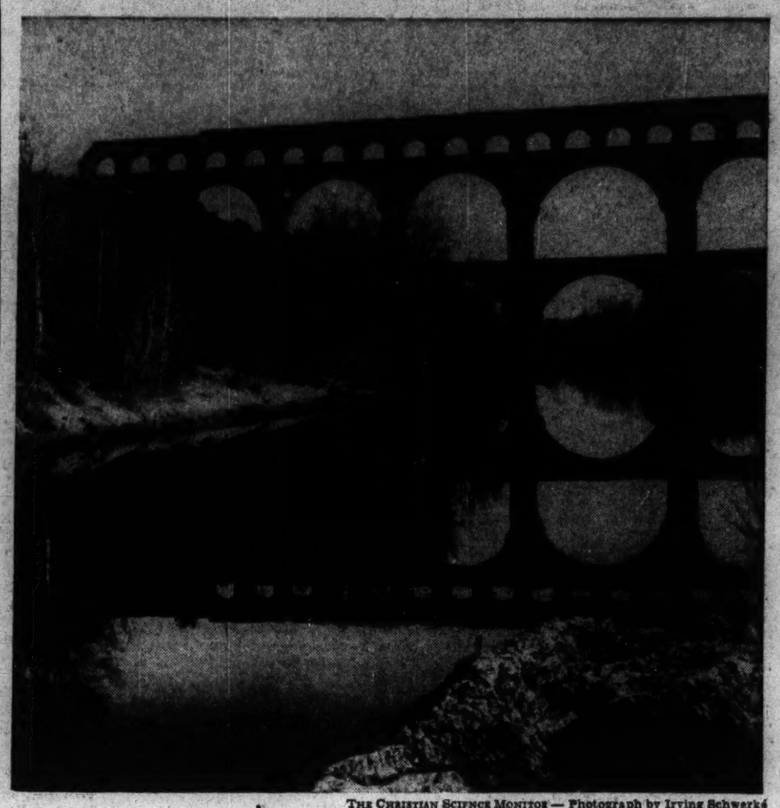
The rest of the narrative is in harmony with this great demonstration or proof of man's present freedom. It relates how the jailer was converted, how he "rejoiced, believing in God with all his house;" how Paul, with the strength of his spiritual assurance, refused the surreptitious release urged on him and Silas by the Roman magistrates, and insisted with full propriety on his and Silas' rights as Roman citizens themselves. **"Let them come themselves and fetch us out,"** was his message to them.

* * *

And so, when the stocks of false belief, denying the allness of God, good, seem to hold us fast in the inner prison of physical or mental suffering, let us remember Paul and Silas, who at midnight "prayed, and sang praises unto God." "Night" is defined by our Leader on page 592 of the Christian Science textbook as "darkness; doubt; fear." And on page 511 she says, **"In the eternal Mind, no night is there."**

Let us be assured that heartfelt praises, prayers of affirmation of spiritual fact, are with power today as always. They open the doors and loose the bands not only of the prisoners who utter them, but of those who hear them as well.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Irving Schwerké

THE PONT DU GARD, AT NIMES, FRANCE

THE PONT DU GARD is but a small section—"a magnificent fragment"—of an aqueduct which carried spring water for more than twenty-five miles to the Roman baths and public buildings of Nemausus, known to us as Nimes. It was built *circa* 19 B. C., in all likelihood by Agrippa, Augustus' son-in-law. The venerable structure is thus two thousand years old and any one who beholds it is immediately convinced that it will easily outlive another two thousand.

In bringing water from a source twenty-five miles to the north, the Nimes aqueduct came upon the valley of the Gard River, half-way along its course, and the problem of carrying over the depression was solved by the erection of this high stone bridge, composed of three tiers of arches.

Long stretches of the route which the aqueduct followed were by tunnels through the rocks. The conduit through which the water flowed is over six feet high and four feet wide, the walls on either side being three feet thick, and the passage roofed with great stone slabs a foot and more thick. Furthermore, the conduit is lined with Roman cement—to prevent leakage and to keep the water pure, clean, and cool.

More impressive than these details, however, is the breath-taking beauty of this three-tiered harmony of arches. The blocks of stone—a mellow golden-yellow in color—are enormous and fitted together without cement; they form imcomparably the finest Roman aqueduct, not only in Provence, but in the world.

I. S.

Like Variegated Snow

ON THE OCCASION of my first visit to this island, as I stepped out into shallow water, my feet sank into a deep drift of variegated snow—or so it appeared. As far as I could see up and down the beach, the beauty held. I scooped up double handfuls of lovely shells, all alike, all different, tinkling together like an infinity of precious gems. They were olivellas. Why the name "olives" or "olivellas" I am at a loss to understand, unless we admit the misconstructive etymology of "little ovals." From one-half to three-quarters of an inch was the usual size, with graceful elongated mouth, and about three tightly rolled, tapering volutions. In fact, their specific name is an echo of their descriptive characters—*Olivella volutella*, a term which Lemarck conferred in one of his happier moments.

I shoveled up thousands of the delicate shells and ran them like larger grains of sand through my fingers, and when I stopped and looked carefully, I failed to find any two alike. Some were pale slate with the basal portion orange, or pink on the large whorl, while others were ivory-white with blood-red seams between, or clouded with wavy bands of gray, set off by rich brown. All were empty, all apparently washed up from some source of infinitely great olivella populations.—From "The Book of Bays," by WILLIAM BEEBE. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Toward the Midnight Sun

WHEN WE RECEIVED our assignment for foreign service, it was neither the journey nor the destination we would have chosen. But war is war. One learns in time a resignation to its ways.

For a period of some weeks, we had been assembling at our port of embarkation; throughout the length and breadth of our country, and through devious and secret channels, had come the sudden and implacable orders which resulted in our presence here. It was like the drawing together, on a monstrous scale, of many disparate threads to form this one patterned knot.

Up the gangplank, then, laden with equipage, trooped men from the deep South, the far West, the prairie country, men from the large cities of the eastern seaboard—strangers united by a common bond. Aboard, the gathering was even more heterogeneous: soldiers, sailors, marines; officers and enlisted men; Chinese; a smattering of Canadian soldiers, and the enormous alloy that is America, compounded of all races and all nations—all welded by this bond into a cause whose functionings we understood but dimly.

* * *

Embarkation—the word conveys so little. It is a port at daybreak. It is a hauling up of the gangplank (so final, that); it is a scream of winches, a rattle of chains, a chime of bells and cries, a deeper throb of engines. It is three sharp stentorian blasts of a whistle—and a momentary, charged silence. It is a series of docks, slipping away on oily swells from a stationary ship. Towers rising out of a harbor fog, spires whose windows flash an incredible fire in the level morning sun. It is an arabesque of creamy breasted gulls, weaving and planing, poised, aloof, rose-golden in the new light. And behind all this a soaring panorama of snowy mountains, violet-hazed with distance, hushed and inscrutable in the dawn.

But more, it is the silence of many men watching from the rail those receding mountains, thoughts loud on the hush, the wash, the sweep of gulls, the outward tide.

We wonder when we shall see these mountains, this country, again—

* * *

To men of the land, days at sea cease to be days as such. There is a period of light and one of darkness; a climbing into bunks and an arising therefrom—but whether it is Thursday or Tuesday, the 19th or the 20th, one cannot actually say. Time passes. One eats or does not eat—as the case may be.

But time passes. And men *in extremis*, stripped of the artificialities of their natural habitat, become suddenly simple and child-like companions. They are highly credulous toward rumors (for rumors are indeed the *sauce piquante* of a voyage), and they discover a new amusement in the simpler pastimes of their hours.

One unforgettable picture was the spectacle of an interminable line of men, waiting patiently on deck under the lash of an icy gale (for we were moving into the northern latitudes) for the distribution of "morale" bags, given out by the American Red Cross. The bags, waterproof, draw-string affairs, contained a wise assortment of inexpensive articles—books, games, sewing-kits, writing pads, what not—for the pleasure and use of service men. And the sight of these men, eagerly opening their packets and comparing notes, was infinitely touching. It had all the air of a Christmas-morning opening of stockings.

* * *

Northward—Gulls still follow the ship, with their endless preoccupied questing and swooping over the blue-black wash of sub-Arctic waters. But there is a plating of ice on the decks and stanchions now, and huge fanged beards of ice dependent from the cordage. There are squalls of snow and sleet. And, at high noon, we note the sun ominously low over the southern horizon. As far as the eye can see, there is a limitless expanse of cold tumultuous waters.

We remember now that the Arctic regions were at one time but names in our geography texts of remote and fantastic places irrelevant to our lives. But this is actual. Our plunging bow is indeed pointed toward those far ice-locked mysteries themselves.

And a convoy at sea, hitherto a thing of newsreels and magazine photos to us, is now suddenly real: the furtive slipping through black waters at night, the tension at strange noises, the precautions imposed upon our way of living. The knowledge that, at a given moment, those gray lifeboats may be useful in these icy swells.

But nightly, in the warmth and noise of the amateur entertainments in the mess hall, all this is forgotten. Accordion and harmonica and violin, the voices of soldiers and sailors at the microphone, dispel the illusion of those fathomless wastes of ocean.

* * *

Today, waiting on deck in line for "chow," we saw in a refuse can a stamped envelope. And it came to us with something of a shock that it had been so long since we had received any mail—even the sight of the unknown and empty envelope was incredibly dear to us.

Our journey is not done; our destination cannot be revealed, but one of these days we shall disembark in the country of the long night; and our A. P. O. number will signify that we are at home somewhere up near the roof of the world.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

No Faery Isle

"Come you away, away," they cry,
"world is too bitter
for heart to bear."

The singing is sweeter
than all of birds
singing together:
the words
are the sweetest words on air:
no other spell can half compare
to the silver call.

"Come you away
away
away—"

But where? Where
is there left to flee?
Where are the lovely innocent
lands,
the luminous isles?
World has grown stern:
there is nowhere to turn
in fantasy,
nowhere at all.
Self must drop of its own
despair,
or lift free
just where it stands.

DORIS PEEL

"Il n'y a pas de nuit"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"VERS LE MILIEU de la nuit Paul et Silas, étant en prières, chantaient les louanges de Dieu, et les prisonniers les écoutaient."

Dans cette brève phrase (Actes 16:25), nous avons l'essence d'un récit bien fait pour nous inspirer, car il nous montre comment Paul et Silas furent délivrés de la prison. Ces apôtres avaient été soumis au traitement le plus rigoureux, et cela par ordre des magistrats romains, qui avaient recommandé de "tenir sous bonne garde" les prétendus malfaiteurs; en conséquence, le geôlier les avait mis "au fond de la prison," en leur serrant "les pieds dans des entraves."

Mais "vers le milieu de la nuit Paul et Silas, étant en prières, chantaient les louanges de Dieu." Nombreuses sont les personnes qui dans une situation de ce genre, commenceraient à prier. Elles imploreraient la délivrance, en s'adressant à un Dieu qu'elles croient être plus ou moins personnel. Mais est-ce qu'elles chanteraient des hymnes de louanges?

Un proverbe dit que lorsqu'il fait sombre, on siffle pour se donner du courage. Nous avons tous une fois ou l'autre essayé ce système, soit au propre soit au figuré. La superstition sur laquelle il repose n'est que trop commune. "Notre siècle n'a pas entièrement dépassé la croyance aux fantômes. Il y croit encore plus ou moins," écrit Mary Baker Eddy dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 353). Siffler dans les ténèbres, c'est se donner un faux air de gaieté, de crânerie, dans l'espoir d'échapper aux spectres des maux présents ou futurs. On espère que, trompés par les sifflements, ces fantômes vous épargneront.

Quelle différence y a-t-il entre l'attitude mentale de ceux qui sifflent dans les ténèbres et le penser qui, soit ouvertement soit en secret, peut chanter des louanges à l'heure la plus sombre?

Dans le premier cas, l'on suppose qu'il existe un pouvoir autre que Dieu. Cette attitude n'est pas logique, car pour que le mal puisse avoir sur nous une influence, une autorité, un empire quelconques, il faudrait que le bien infini devienne limité. Croyant cela, l'on espère cependant avoir "la chance" d'échapper aux attaques sans être trop éprouvé; mais on n'a pas la certitude de la délivrance ou de la protection. Dans d'autres cas, les mortels cherchent à se donner l'illusion de la sécurité en imitant la conduite de l'autruche.

La seconde attitude est bien différente. Le penser qui chante des louanges au milieu de la nuit se fonde sur la connaissance et l'assurance de la totalité divine — sur la présence et le pouvoir infinis de Dieu. Cette position est strictement logique, conséquente. Le disciple sait ce que veut dire le mot "totalité." Il n'admet, il ne reconnaît pas d'autre présence ou d'autre pouvoir que Dieu, le bien infini. Il ne croit pas qu'il lui faille apaiser des spectres ou les éviter.

Paul et Silas s'attendaient-ils à ce que leurs prières changent la réalité? Adressaient-ils à Dieu des supplications pour qu'Il délivre leurs pieds des entraves et leur corps de la prison? Assurément pas! Les deux apôtres savaient, d'une manière individuelle, que l'amour de Dieu pour l'homme était présent, actif, et pouvait les affranchir de la servitude que la matière prétendait leur imposer.

Voilà les louanges par lesquelles ces apôtres pouvaient glorifier Dieu à l'heure la plus sombre. Avec une entière assurance, ils affirmaient les faits spirituels. Ces déclarations étaient revêtues de pouvoir. La Bible nous dit que les prisonniers les écoutaient. "Tout à coup," lisons-nous ensuite, "il se fit un grand tremblement de terre, de sorte que les fondations de la prison furent ébranlées. En même temps toutes les portes s'ouvrirent, et les liens de tous les prisonniers tombèrent."

La fin du récit s'harmonise avec cette grande démonstration, avec cette preuve de la liberté actuelle de l'homme. Nous apprenons que le geôlier se convertit, qu'il "se réjouit avec toute sa famille de ce qu'il avait cru en Dieu." Quant à Paul, avec la force que lui donnait son assurance spirituelle, il refusa de sortir de la prison furtivement, comme les magistrats l'eussent désiré; il insista pour que Silas et lui-même fussent traités avec les égards qui leur étaient dus en tant que citoyens romains. Aussi répondit-il: "Qu'ils viennent eux-mêmes nous mettre en liberté!"

Ainsi quand les entraves de la fausse croyance, niant la totalité de Dieu, du bien, semblent nous retenir dans la prison des souffrances physiques ou mentales, rappelons-nous Paul et Silas, qui vers le milieu de la nuit, "étant en prières, chantaient les louanges de Dieu." A la page 592 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, notre Leader donne pour le terme "nuit" la définition suivante: "Ténèbres; doute; crainte." Mais à la page 511, elle déclare: "Dans l'Entendement éternel, il n'y a pas de nuit."

Soyons certains que les louanges sincères, les prières affirmant le fait spirituel, sont puissantes aujourd'hui comme par le passé. Elles ouvrent les portes de la prison, elles font tomber les chaînes des captifs, elles apportent la délivrance non seulement à ceux qui prient, mais à leurs frères qui les écoutent.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Fabulous Palace in Marrakech

THE BEAUTY OF Moroccan palaces is made up of details of ornament and refinements of sensuous delight too numerous to record; but to get an idea of their general character it is worth while to cross the Court of Cypresses at the Bahia and follow a series of low-studded passages that turn on themselves till they reach the centre of the labyrinth. Here, passing by a low padlocked door leading to a crypt, and known as the "Door of the Vizier's Treasure-House," one comes on a painted portal that opens into a still more secret sanctuary. . . .

This lovely prison, from which all sight and sound of the outer world are excluded, is built about an atrium paved with disks of turquoise and black and white. Water trickles from a central *vasca* of alabaster into a hexagonal mosaic channel in the pavement. The walls, which are at least twenty-five feet high, are roofed with painted beams resting on panels of traceried stucco in which is set a clerestory of jeweled glass. On each side of the atrium are long recessed rooms closed by vermilion doors painted with gold arabesques and vases of spring flowers; and into these shadowy inner rooms, spread with rugs and divans and soft pillows, no light comes except when their doors are opened into the atrium. In this fabulous place it was my good luck to be lodged while I was at Marrakech.

In a climate where, after the winter snow has melted from the Atlas, every breath of air for long months is a flame of fire, these enclosed rooms in the middle of the palaces are the only places of refuge from the heat. Even in October the temperature of the . . . apartment was deliciously reviving after a morning in the bazaars or the dusty streets, and I never came back to its wet tiles and perpetual twilight without the sense of plunging into a deep sea-pool.

From far off, through circuitous corridors, came the scent of citron-blossom and jasmine, with sometimes a bird's song before dawn, sometimes a flute's wail at sunset, and always the call of the muezzin in the night; but no sunlight reached the apartment except in remote rays through the clerestory, and no air except through one or two broken panes.

Sometimes, lying on my divan, and looking out through the vermilion doors, I used to surprise a pair of swallows dropping down from their nest in the cedar-beams to preen themselves on the fountain's edge or in the channels of the pavement; for the roof was full of birds who came and went through the broken panes of the clerestory. Usually they were my only visitors; but one morning just at daylight I was waked by a soft tramp of bare feet, and saw, silhouetted against the cream-coloured walls, a procession of eight tall Negroes in linen tunics, who filed noiselessly across the atrium like a moving frieze of bronze. . . .

A cock crew, and they vanished . . . and when I made the mistake of asking what they had been doing in my room at that hour I was told (as though it were the most natural thing in the world) that they were the municipal lamp-lighters of Marrakech, whose duty it is to refill every morning the two hundred acetylene lamps lighting the palace of the Resident General. Such unforeseen aspects, in this mysterious city, do the most ordinary domestic functions wear.—From "In Morocco," by EDITH WHARTON. (New York: Scribner.)

When the Frost Went Out in the Spring

ONE OF THE GREATEST events of the year in our lives as boys was the break of the ice in the lake. In the depth of winter the ice was a good thirty inches thick and seemed to be made for all time. But about the time of the March Town Meeting, when the selectmen were chosen and the Fence Viewers appointed and Willis W. Washburn was elected permanent Town Clerk, the sun began to climb on its upward reach. That peculiar tilt of the axis of the earth, twenty-three degrees and thirty minutes to the plane of its orbit, worked a slow miracle, for which we always watched. The ice began to honeycomb under the more perpendicular rays. Then the spring floods raised it and broke its hold on the shores. As the big cakes of ice separated from the solid mother-mass, they gave us dangerous rafts on which we ventured. Then all of a sudden came the great day. A powerful south wind would get behind the honey-combed ice, drive it crashing against the shores, break it into pieces, and then send it packing through the Narrows and into the Nowhere. In one day it was gone.

The farms began at the shore of the lake and ran about a mile and a quarter into the forest. The mowing fields came first, with their trim stone walls between the farms. The main crops were hay, potatoes, and oats, with usually a good apple orchard on a gentle slope. I am inclined to think that the best apples and the best potatoes ever raised since Eden grew here. Stern, hard, rocky soil it was, but the skillful tilling hand of man did wonders with that stubborn soil. . . .

Then beyond the tilled fields came the pasture for the cattle. Here were hillocks which we called "Indian Graves," covered with checkerberries, clumps of alders, and, in between, lush grass which the cows knew how to find. Our first task in the Spring, when the frost "went out," was to repair the pasture fences—and find arbutus. Beyond the pastureland stretched the mysterious "woods," which were divided midway by the bog. In these woods we got our supply of Winter's wood for fuel, which we cut in the Autumn and hauled out with oxen in the Winter. My father bought another wood-lot of twenty-five acres on the Augusta Road, where we often got our wood in case the bog did not freeze before the snow fell, and thus was unsafe for oxen. Father paid fifty dollars for this woodlot. It contained a precious cedar swamp, the home of a million "lady-slippers" of rare types. It was an ancient bird-sanctuary. It had one pine-tree that scaled two thousand feet of lumber. We often got our Winter's wood there. We built a barn of the lumber it furnished. I inherited it and have built three cottages out of it and have sold eight hundred and fifty dollars worth of lumber out of it—and it is still going strong! It is almost like the widow's cruse.—From "A Small-Town Boy," by RUFUS M. JONES. (New York: Macmillan.)

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

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Intimate Message: Washington

On the Inflation Front ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

How is the inflation fight going? Let us go back and review past history.

On Sept. 7, 1942, the President addressed an ultimatum to Congress. Inflation was threatening. Pass legislation to permit price control—or else. Mr. Roosevelt offered his 7-point program. Any one of the 7 points would be useless, he said, without all the others. From Congress he needed price control legislation, and taxes. . . . He got the price control legislation, and Congress finally passed the new revenue measure, first installment on whose income tax provisions we have all just paid.

These were the 7 Roosevelt anti-inflation points:

Impose heavy taxes; fix price ceilings; freeze wages and salaries; stabilize farm prices; encourage war savings; discourage credit and installment buying.

On Oct. 3 Mr. Roosevelt followed this up with 5 specific steps: He named James F. Byrnes Director of Economic Stabilization; he froze wages at Sept. 15 levels, unless otherwise approved by the War Labor Board; froze salaries above $5,000, with a ceiling on $25,000; ordered farm prices stabilized at Sept. 15 levels "so far as practicable"; and directed Leon Henderson, then head of OPA, to freeze rents.

President's Goal

Finally, on Jan. 6, in his budget message, Mr. Roosevelt repeated once again the anti-inflation warning, once more urged that wage levels be held, that farm parity be retained, appealed to Congress "to confine itself to one bloc—a national bloc," reiterated arguments against the inflationary spiral, and specifically requested legislation to "collect not less than $16,000,000,000 of additional funds by taxation, savings, or both, during the fiscal year 1944."

That, in brief, is the goal set by the President. Now—what has been done?

Prentiss Brown, who has replaced Leon Henderson, declares that, at best, cost-of-living increases cannot be wholly stopped, and he hopes they can be held to one-half per cent a month.

Pressure for wage increases is gathering headway. John L. Lewis' miners seek a $2 a day increase; demand for revision of the "Little Steel Formula," limiting WLB wage increases to no more than 15 per cent over Jan. 1, 1941, is coming both from A. F. of L. and C. I. O.

The House has passed and the Senate will probably pass this week legislation modifying farm parity to increase farmers' prices, and raise the all-around living cost.

Congress, rightly or wrongly, is in the course of repealing Mr. Roosevelt's $25,000-salary ceiling order, and in doing so may eliminate the "freezing" order on salaries between $5,000 and $25,000; in other words, permit war salary increases.

The Administration has gone ahead with its fixing of price ceilings, and is limiting credit and installment buying. Also, a big new war savings campaign is just started. These are all points in the 7-point program. But Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that **none of the points would be any good if they were not all enforced together.**

Finally, the biggest of all the 7 points—how about higher taxes?

The answer to this is simple. Nothing has been done.

Mr. Roosevelt asked the new Congress for more taxes. Congress has spent three months debating the pros and cons of the Ruml Plan. The whole nation has debated the Ruml Plan. The Ruml Plan may, or may not, be a good thing. But one thing can be said about it, desirable as it may be as a social reform, it doesn't raise more taxes by itself; it deals with collecting existing taxes, not with bringing in more taxes.

The Score Is Zero

Mr. Roosevelt put his bid in for $16,000,000,000 more taxes, Jan. 6. Just 75 days have gone by. Nothing has been done. Congress hasn't asked the Treasury for recommendations. The House Ways and Means Committee hasn't held hearings. The score is zero.

Now whether we like it or not, the basic way of meeting inflation is by taxes. The other steps are important, too, but they are like the boughs on a tree. The trunk of the tree is taxes. The Commerce Department has just estimated next year's national income will be $20,000,000,000 higher than this year's. That makes the inflationary gap bigger than ever.

You say—"But I have just been horrified by the high income taxes I am now paying." The answer is, "You will pay out even more money if we have inflation!" And it will be profiteers, and not your Government, that will get the difference.

I do not believe income taxes can be pushed much higher. The time is obviously at hand for heavy consumption taxes. They will cut down spending and they will help pay for the war.

Sales taxes, purchase taxes, manufacturers' taxes, call them anything you want, the time has now come for them. Their stiffness should be comparable to the sacrifices the boys are making on the Tunisian front.

Today, on the Tunisian front, we are gaining ground. Today, on the inflation front, we are losing it.

The Country Speaks: Cleveland

'Straw in Your Hair—In the Public Square" ..... ***By Omar Ranney***

A bit of rural America has come to the metropolis. A lot of farm-bred city folks who used to drive out into the country on Saturday nights to take in the old-time square dances at "the corners" can't do so any more, because of gasoline rationing. So, in Cleveland at least, they've hired a hall right in the city—in the heavily industrialized urban center which hasn't heard "The Irish Washerwoman" for years.

Yes, it's been a long, long time since it was a regular thing for dance callers to stand on a Cleveland dance floor and shout, while the fiddlers fiddled:

"Jump right up, and when you come down
The holler of your foot leaves a hole in the ground,
And turn your honey 'round and 'round!"

Back in the canal-boat era, or thereabouts, this community was not above such rural goings-on. But for more than a century now Cleveland has been busy growing into a bigger and bigger city, and getting quite sophisticated in the process. Too much so, unfortunately—for these jolly, rustic, boisterous dances were eventually considered to belong out in the old barn, or down the country turnpike at the one-room township schoolhouse.

If there were still some people in town who insisted it was more fun to dance to "Shuck the oyster and duck the shell"—well, let them hie themselves out to the country, where such things belonged. But never in the city!

There was no need, however, for any social code on this point. Part of the fun in going to square dances—at least for an urban dweller—was in getting out of the stuffy city into the country again, even if for no longer than an evening. There might be a hayride party, too. And as for the dancing, once you've learned the old favorites—"Pop Goes the Weasel," "The Lady From Arkansas," "Down in the Valley," "First Two Ladies Cross Over," and the many others that have kept countless country fiddlers fiddling half the night—you never quite lose the yen for it; nor do you forget (outside of being a little rusty) just what the loud-voiced caller means when he commands, with all the proper gestures:

"First couple out to the right; around that
couple with a look,
Meet in the center with an elbow hook,
Around that couple with a peak,
Back to the center and swing when you
meet!"

Square dances have continued to flourish around the rim of industrial Cleveland, as they no doubt have on the border of many other large American cities. Even in recent years, with all the juke boxes and jitterbugging, it has not been difficult to locate an old-fashioned country dance on a Saturday night.

But since gasoline rationing came in, many of them have had to close for lack of patronage. And that has proved one thing, namely, that a large number of the square dancers were, after all, city folks who wanted to stretch their legs and enjoy the country atmosphere—apartment-house dwellers, many of them, to whom old red barns and rural town halls brought back nostalgic memories of days when they were barefoot farm children.

So, for the duration, the in-town devotees of the country dances are going to carry on right in the City of Cleveland. And now the dance callers can inject something new into their cheerful calling—

"You'll get straw in your hair
In the Public Square . . ."

To Change the Subject:

Civilians in the Front Line ..... ***By Ethel C. Ince***

"A thousand nights I walked the shore—in every kind of weather—in the last war. Now I have three sons. If war comes, they will all go." The verger of an ancient church in Abbotsbury was speaking, his eyes looking off toward the distant coast line, as memories of his long vigils on these rockbound southern shores of England crowded upon him. His tones were matter of fact, without complaint or regret, those of a man to whom only one response was possible when England needed men. Quite evidently, he anticipated, confidently and proudly, that his sons' answers to their nation's call would be as loyal and wholehearted as his own.

"If war comes"—that phrase was heard everywhere in England that spring, almost five years ago, which was checkered with Czechoslovakian week-end crises. Taxi drivers, tradesmen, railroad men, restaurant waiters, hotel clerks, seemed as keenly aware of the increasingly ominous diplomatic situation as were Fleet, Threadneedle, and Downing streets.

Unique Official Document from London

War came, and what it meant, for 18 long months, to English men and women who put the service of their nation ahead of all personal considerations is told in "Front Line 1940-41," a unique official document, published recently in London, by the Ministry of Information for the Ministry of Home Security. It is the chronological story of Britain's "citizen warriors," recorded in complete anonymity.

"'Front Line' is a tale of individual effort and performance, and to omit every personal name was a hard decision," says the preface. "But where tens of thousands are known to have done brave deeds, and ten times more did deeds as brave, but unmarked and unrecorded, choice was impossible. Those whose deeds and stories are recounted in these pages speak now, as then they acted, not for themselves, but for Britain."

"Pattern for Victory" would be a good sub-title for this book, which will be a mine of source-material for historians of the future. It is profusely illustrated with fine, full-page photographs of civilian defense services at work, and of the destruction wrought in the year and a half in which 190,000 bombs fell on the soil of Great Britain. But, on every page of the text, the reader loses sight of the havoc and devastation, so compelling are the accounts of the deeds prompted by what Mr. Churchill has signalized as "the spirit of an unconquerable people."

The reaction of the people to the ordeal of the air was a surprise to authorities, the book reveals. "It is no secret now that, misled by the knowledge of what had happened in some instances abroad, the authorities had prepared for a great panic exodus (from London). . . ."

The comments of a rescue party leader on girls who waited in ambulance stations for a call epitomize the civilian's attitude. "I used to see them just sittin' there doin' their nails, and I used to say to myself, 'you wait till the bombs fall, my girls, and you'll think very different.' And in the middle of the blitz I went in to fetch one of 'em, and I thought now we'll see, and there they all was, just sittin' there doin' their nails."

A "morning after" observer at one of the port towns saw women at work in many houses that looked hardly habitable. They were scrubbing steps, polishing door handles and cleaning the remaining panes of glass, as they had done before.

Vivid Stories About Fire Fighting

There are stories of the battle with the flames in London, with water mains going dry. To combat one huge fire, when pumps were hit and put out of service, a hose line was laid from a point on the river a mile and half away, but it was crushed and burnt by a collapsing building. "Another mile and more of hose was laid from another point, but sparks and embers fell upon and holed it into uselessness before water came through. At last it was replaced. Water was beginning to appear when a bomb fell and broke it. It was repaired, but splinter holes and burns reduced its flow almost to a trickle. The fire which had reached immense proportions, was finally controlled next day by relaying water through nine miles of hose from the river and a canal."

A very nice story tells of a father, mother and baby who took refuge on the moors above their town, with blankets, food, milk for baby's bottle and a pan to warm it in. At 10 o'clock, father set out for a near-by farm to get the bottle warmed, but found it deserted. Just as he turned back, a shower of incendiaries fell all about him. Quickly he saw his opportunity. "He uncovered a bomb, poured the milk quickly into the pan, brought it to the right temperature over the bomb and took the bottle back in triumph."

Schoolboy messengers did remarkable work during the raids. One of them, a small pale boy, was eager to take a message, but the Chief Warden felt that the danger was too great and put him off, explaining at last that the lad had no bicycle. "Please sir," said the boy, "Billy will lend me his bicycle." Reluctantly, the Warden sent him off.

"After a long time, he returned, breathless, wild eyed and bleeding, and covered with dirt. He asked to speak to the Chief Warden privately. 'Glad to see you back, my boy,' said the Chief Warden, as he bent down to listen to the lad's agitated whisper. 'I daren't tell Billy, sir, but I've lost his bicycle. I was blown off it, and when I got up I could only find the front wheel.'"

Union Leaders Pledge Flow of Equipment to Army

Group of C. I. O. executives train three days with combat troops in Indiana to learn how Army uses its weapons—General tells them no piece of mechanism failed in Morocco landing.

CAMP ATTERBURY, Ind., March 23 (AP)—The Army had the pledge of its Congress of Industrial Organizations visitors at this camp today that they would see to it that the fighting soldiers have the equipment for victory—equipment which Maj. Gen. Jonathan W. Anderson of the Tenth Army Corps termed "the finest in the world."

Walter P. Reuther, International Vice-President of the United Automobile Workers who led 250 unionists here for a three-day taste of Army life, made the promise at a meeting attended by the labor leaders and by officers of units of the Eighty-third and Ninety-second Divisions.

"No other desire of American labor and its unions is greater than the determination to back up the Army to the fullest, Mr. Reuther said. "From these significant days at Camp Atterbury we are going back to tell half a million fellow workers that this is a peoples' war and this is a peoples' army. We will rededicate ourselves to the proposition that no American fighting men will ever want for fighting equipment as long as we have breath and brawn in our bodies."

No Faulty Equipment

General Anderson, recently returned from North Africa where he commanded the November landing of American troops at Fedala, French Morocco, said that "not a single piece of equipment carried by the soldiers, as far as I know, failed to function for any manufacturing or construction defect."

He added that admiration of the French for American equipment was "astounding," and that one of his greatest troubles in Morocco was to keep the French from persuading him to turn some of it over to them. Before he left Africa Feb. 22, General Anderson said, antiaircraft cannon and antitank guns in limited quantities were given the French "with assurance that this was only the beginning of a long line of equipment which soon would be furnished them."

General Anderson expressed conviction that the Army's policy of co-operating with the French made possible "a prompt rapprochement that promises close coordination of effort toward the ultimate defeat of the Axis forces."

Visitors in Training

The union visitors, assigned three or four men to a company, went out on training missions again today with various Army units.

They got their first taste of Army life yesterday and apparently liked it although some of the older ones came in panting after workouts with Eighty-Third Division.

Mr. Reuther, who joined in the training, said of the Army boys: "They're so tough they bounce when they hit the ground."

Associated Press

These Union Leaders "Are in the Army Now"

Some 250 leaders of the United Automobile Workers are spending three days at Camp Atterbury in Indiana to learn at first hand how the troops in the field are using the equipment the workers are making and how various machines stand up under Army use. Led by Walter P. Reuther (front left) the group of union local presidents and shop stewards are shown as they left Detroit March 21.

Dutch Cultural Arts Crushed Under German Exploitation

By Anela News Service

LONDON, March 23—The German-controlled Dutch newspaper Het Vaderland's report the other day that 150 pictures by Dutch and Finnish masters had been sold at auction in Berlin last month illustrates vividly the "new order" concept that all art—past, present and future—must be subverted to the demands and greed of the Germans.

The "Germanic conception" of art, officially characterized by Dr. Bergfeld, leader of the Culture Department of the Reich Commissariat for the Netherlands, as a "lyre accompanied by a sword," has so far shown more of its swordlike attributes than those of the pacific lyre. For, in impressing the German conception on Netherlands artists, it has been found "necessary" to accept only the works of those men and women who are either members of the Dutch Nazi Party or who are openly partial to it, regardless of their talent.

Thus, art in the Netherlands has become a synonym, in graphic form, for politics, accompanied by suppression of what the Germans term "degenerate art" and emphasis on work of artists who previously were considered second or third rate.

Means of Suppression

To guarantee that Dutch artists fulfill their duty to the "new order," a painter who is not a member of the Nazi Culture Chamber is effectively prevented from working by the simple expedient of denying him painting materials, particularly canvas.

The recent establishment of a German theater is the only effort the Nazis have made to give new direction to any of the varied art forms—and it simply follows a pattern laid down in other occupied countries, having nothing about it specifically Dutch. Although an occasional showing of "Hamlet" or "Pygmalion" is permitted, most of its offerings are distinctly German in origin.

How acceptable this fare has been found by Netherlands playgoers is indicated by the fact that, after the famous Dutch company, "Residentietooneel," had been forced to relinquish the Royal Theater, largest in The Hague, attendance fell off so badly that it became necessary to allow Residentietooneel to perform there several times a week to bring in enough money to keep the house open.

Tchaikovsky Banned

In music the situation is worse. The Germans forbid the playing of Tchaikovsky's music, for instance. The Nazis, a Dutch Nazi organ apologized, "recognize without reservation" the value of his works, but they do not "consider it advisable" to permit the playing of music written by composers of nations at war with the German Reich. This applies as well to works by British, American, Russian and all Jewish composers.

Such restrictions have caused a violent reaction. The number of subscribers to Amsterdam's "Concertgebouw" — the Netherlands equivalent of Carnegie Hall—has decreased from thousands to a mere 100.

Virtually all leading Dutch artists have withdrawn from every activity having the slightest political flavor. Even in the field of radio it has been noticed that performers participating in the politically flavored "Radio Cabaret," broadcast regularly by the German-controlled Hilversum station, are all third and fourth-raters, able to make names for themselves only by virtue of the membership in the Dutch Nazi Party.

It is noteworthy that not one play on the "blessings of the new order" has been written or produced by a Dutch playwright. And, as for books, the Dutch reading public buys those glorifying the Netherlands of prewar days.

The Germans have attempted to excuse their failure to popularize their philosophy among Dutch artists by asserting that the contemporary art forms are too "highbrow," directed too much toward the "decadent bourgeoisie" and too little toward the masses. The same complaint was heard in certain critical circles before the invasion—but now all that will be changed, according to an article in Nationale Dagblad, official organ of the Dutch Nazi party, which sets up a creed for the "new art."

"We are now on the threshold of great and decisive changes in the field of arts as well as in other fields," the article states. "The artist will become a leader in certain spheres of the manifestation of the spirit of the people. The foundation of a Municipal Service for Cultural Affairs in Rotterdam is regarded as the first step in bringing art nearer the workers.

"Small, instructive exhibitions will be held in factories and workshops to acquaint workers with the efforts of genuine artists—those belonging to the Culture Chamber only. By reason of the fact that workers' feelings are more primitive and unfettered, their devotion to art can be deeper than that of the intellectuals.

"At art exhibitions held for industries throughout Germany, the workers showed a greater interest than the intellectuals. The workers must not be given highbrow lectures at the start, but must be brought slowly into contact with art through the creations of real artists in exhibitions which are not crowded with exhibits."

The inference is clear. Having failed to convince the recognized patrons of the arts in the Netherlands that the "new art" is a superior product, the Germans intend to approach a less sophisticated group.

But the workers of the Netherlands are not as artistically naive as the Germans would like to believe. Before the war, at people's concerts and plays and in municipal libraries, the best and newest in music, the theater and literature were made available to working men and women at extremely low cost. Labor unions sold special tickets to shows and concerts given by theater companies and by philharmonic orchestras especialy subsidized for such purposes.

Then, too, there was free competition among artists. Frequently, they were indirectly subsidized by the Government Department of Arts, which bought works of art for municipalities and very often gave orders to sculptors for decoration of new buildings and bridges.

Art critics in newspapers and magazines were free to criticize, thereby helping to influence public opinion and creating a sharpened interest in the arts among all social groups.

When the leader of the Culture Chamber addressed Netherlands journalists recently, he set forth a new conception of the critic's role.

"A journalist's opinion should have no place," he said. "His criticism should be defined by certain definite conceptions of art. The journalist must give information and, when judging work, must consider first whether the work concerned is detrimental to the nation and what its effort on the people of the community will be.

Dutch Students Flunk And 'Outsmart' Nazis

By the Overseas News Agency

London, March 23

Young Dutchmen have been flunking courses or pursuing extra degrees at college as a scheme to avoid compulsory labor service for the Nazis, but the Nazis finally caught on.

Under the law, a university student was required to do labor duty only before or after his term of studies. Those who did not graduate were exempt.

A new decree limits the number of students in all branches of university education, makes rectors responsible for those admitted, and requires students to sign a solemn declaration that they will obey the decrees of the occupation authorities.

Two Thirds of Absenteeism In Australia Found Avoidable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, March 23 — One third of Australia's absenteeism probably is unavoidable, while two thirds is due to causes such as sickness and accidents "which could be prevented by co-operation of employers." That is the conclusion arrived at in the report by the Federal inquiry in the problem.

Labor Minister Edward Ward declared that absenteeism could be reduced greatly by improvement of conditions in factory life rather than by measures directed specifically against absenteeism.

He also quoted from the report to show that absenteeism in Australia was not high when compared with wartime conditions in other countries. Loss of time was 7 per cent for men and 13 per cent for women. In the United Kingdom, losses ranged from 4 to 15 per cent for men and 9 to 27 per cent for women. Mr. Ward listed the following four significant findings reported by the investigators:

Four Findings

1. Half the present absenteeism is due to sickness and accident, reducible considerably by provision of first-aid facilities and the establishment of safety consciousness among the workers.

2. The other half of absenteeism is not wholly irresponsible, and is reducible by the provision of better working conditions.

3. The least absenteeism occurs where there are good teamwork and good relations between employer and employee.

4. General propaganda against absenteeism directed at the community is bad because of its negative emphasis. To bring about conditions under which absenteeism may be reduced to a minimum, the investigators declared the standards of factory buildings and equipment need improvement in many establishments.

Minimum wartime requirements as laid down in the Labor Department's "Code of Welfare in Wartime Factory Buildings" and "Code of Working Conditions for Women War Workers in Industry" should be implemented immediately.

Production Committees

Claiming that absenteeism can be reduced only through joint efforts of management and employees aiming at the building up of the most efficient productive unit, the investigators recommended formation of production committees representing management and worker.

Also recommended were the appointment of trained welfare officials in all factories to carry out the factory's personnel policy and improvement in employment methods to see that the workers are placed where their abilities are best suited. The investigators also urged that working days be rearranged where possible to allow day workers one week end each month with a free Saturday as well as Sunday.

Also suggested is introduction of a system of applications for leave to enable the managements to make arrangements in advance to avoid production loss during workers' absence. It was pointed out that provision of food services at the factory would benefit shift workers as well as ease the burden of women with domestic responsibilities.

Nonprofit Basis

Believing that food services aid production, the investigators declared they should be provided on a nonprofit basis.

The recommendations generally are accepted as interesting and worthy of attention, but it is pointed out by the manufacturers that under wartime conditions, when vast extension of industry is taking place and when demands on existing factories are being doubled and trebled by a big demand for labor and materials, it is most difficult to bring up factory amenities immediately everywhere to the ideal high level.

They claim that war work itself must take absolute priority and that makeshift arrangements are improved step by step as the opportunity offers. Moreover, some authorities suggest that Mr. Ward failed to emphasize the most important remedy—the inculcation of a sense of personal responsibility so that everyone on the home front, whether worker or employer, will realize that man hours wasted mean loss of fighting men's lives.

That is the point which Prime Minister John Curtin himself constantly is stressing. But whatever attitude is adopted to certain phases of the report, it is accepted as having served a useful purpose in bringing into light some of the more important problems to be solved if absenteeism is to be kept within reasonable limits.

Kay Kyser Ready For Call to Arms

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 23 (AP)—Kay Kyser is ready today to lay down his band leader's baton and pick up a rifle, a shovel, potato peeler, or any other instrument which his Government thinks will help it win the war.

He said so yesterday in announcing that the Office of War Information's request for his draft deferment has been rejected. He doesn't know when the call will come, the musician said, but when it does it will find him ready, willing "and rarin' to go."

"My Government," said Mr. Kyser, "had requested me to keep on doing what I was doing. I did the best job I could. Now that they are going to give me other duties I'll do them the best I can, too."

Mr. Kyser did not ask draft deferment. The request was made in August, 1942, by the OWI, which the band leader has been serving without pay as consultant on its Radio Committee.

Hershey Urges Government To Release Men for Draft

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey told a Congressional Committee that Government agencies should "set the example" in releasing nonessential workers to the armed forces—but that some of them don't.

The Selective Service Director declared that wherever possible, draft-age workers in Government offices should be replaced by women or by men over the draft age, adding that many jobs now handled by able-bodied young men could be filled by persons not eligible for military service.

Frequently, he conceded, it might result in some inconvenience to replace workers, and the replacement might not do the job as well, but with the manpower problem as serious as it is," eventually Government must set the example" in furnishing fighting men.

The General expressed surprise when Representative Forest A. Harness (R) of Indiana reported that 705 draft-age employees of the Office of War Information had been deferred and that 127 OWI workers had not even been classified for the draft.

"I wonder how that could happen," Mr. Harness commented.

"I do, too," General Hershey replied.

Elmer Davis, Director of the OWI, denied in a formal statement last night that large numbers of OWI men had been deferred from military service, declaring the agency consistently has "refused to request deferment except in the cases of men whose special skills make them irreplaceable." Only 46 have been deferred at OWI request for occupational reasons, he said.

These mostly are technicians and linguists needed in overseas operations, and the deferments are for six months or less, Mr. Davis said.

General Hershey cited the volume of work to be done and records that must be kept by 6,400 local draft boards and acknowledged that "we have made mistakes."

As an example of the work load, General Hershey said an estimated 4,000,000 classifications were made monthly and that records were kept on 29,000,000 registrants. Of these, 7,000,000 were over 38 years old and 22,000,000 between 18 and 38.

General Hershey disclosed that approximately 500 conscientious objectors are available for farm work and that the number could be increased by at least 1,000 if the Department of Agriculture needed them.

McNutt Speaks Out

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, says a compulsory national service act is "inevitable," but the timing is up to the President and Congress.

"Meanwhile," Mr. McNutt told a press conference, "we're going to try our best—and I'll try my best—to make this system work." He referred to the current "voluntary" system of manpower placement.

Mr. McNut had upheld the "voluntary" system at the time the Austin-Wadsworth national service bill was introduced. This bill, pending in Congress, would give the President authority to draft men and women for farms and factories, if necessary.

Deaf-Mute War Workers 'Hear' E Flag Speeches

LOS ANGELES, March 23 (AP)—For the benefit of deaf-mute employees of the Airesearch Manufacturing Company, speeches at Army-Navy E flag presentation ceremonies March 18 were translated into the sign language.

Deaf mutes comprise more than 10 per cent of the workers.

The translation was made by Chief Metalsmith Clayton Pringle, a Navy veteran of several major Pacific sea battles, who is working at the plant during a 30-day leave because "I don't want to lose any time in this war."

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 1,300,000
Previous day's sales 871,450
1943 volume to date 66,570,509
1942 volume to date 27,283,829

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	50	50	50	
Air-8 Strat 1g	10	42	42	42	+ ½
Assets Rlz (.45e)	135	10¾	10	10¾	+ ⅜
Adams-Millis 1.40	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Addressograph (1)	6	19	19	19	+ ½
Air Reduction (1a)	17	42¾	42⅜	42¼	+ ¾
Alaska Juneau	54	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Allegheny Corp	16	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
Allegheny pf 7a	19	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
Allegheny pf $30 ww	39	13½	13	13	— ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	9	29	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
Allen Ind Sti .35a	15	24¼	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Allen Indust (.40a)	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Al Chem & Dye 6	3	154	154	154	+1½
Allied Mills (1e)	5	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Allied Strs (.30g)	26	¾	¾	¾	
Allied St pf (5)	4	76½	76½	78½	+ ⅜
Allis-Ch Mfg 1.40g	71	22¼	20⅞	21⅞	+1⅛
Alpha P Cem (1.40g)	4	21	21	21	+ ⅛
Amal Leath	4	15½	15½	15½	—2¼
Amerada Pet (2)	2	76	76	76	+ ¼
Am Ag Chem 1.20	21	27⅞	27½	27⅝	+ ¼
Am Airlines (1½e)	6	15⅛	14¾	15	— ½
Am Bank Note 1.40	41	53⅛	43¼	53⅛	+1½
Am Bk N pf (3)	6	14	13½	14	+ ½
Am Bosch (1.40e)	10	8	7⅞	8	
Am Brake Shoe 1.40	8	38¼	37¼	37¼	—1¼
Am Br S pf 5¼	9	125½	129	125½	+ ½
Am Cable & Rad	15	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	12	78¼	77⅝	78	
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	15	53½	52¾	53	+ ⅜
Am C&F pf 8.25g	9	68¼	67½	68	+1½
Am Ch&Cable 1.50	6	21	21	21	+ ¼
Am Colortype .15g	3	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Am Crys Sug 1.40	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¾
Am C S 6%pf 6	2	100	100	100	+1
Am Encaustic Til	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Am Export (1½g)	1	26	26	26	
Am & For Power	19	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Am&FP S6pf 3½k	2	63	63	63	+1
Am&FP S7pf 7⅛k	10	69	68½	68½	+ ½
Am & F P 2 pf	50	13¾	13	13½	+ ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS 3.40g	27	61¼	15	16¼	+1½
Am Hide&Leather	4	4⅛	4	4	
Am Hide&L pf (3)	2	37	37	37	+ ¾
Am Home P (2.40)	1	62	62	62	+ ¾
Am Ice	14	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ¼
Am Ice pf (3½e)	3	45	44½	44½	
Am Internat (1¼g)	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	12	21¼	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 1¾k	2	90	90	90	+ ½
Am M&Fix (2.20)	3	14	14	14	
Am M&Met (1¼g)	2				
Am Metal (1)	3	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ¼
Am M 6¾ pf 6	40	119	117	117	—2
Am News 1.80	40	30¾	30¼	30¾	
Am Pow & Lt	68	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅜
Am P & L $6 pf	7	27⅜	26¾	26¾	
Am P & L $5 pf	7	24½	24	24	+ ⅜
Am Rad&St S .15g	75	6⅛	8	8⅛	
Am Rail Mill 20g	39	13⅜	13	13	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	9	64	63½	63⅞	+ ⅝
Am Seating (1e)	5	15¾	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bl 1g	440	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅜
Am Smelt & R (2)	21	41⅜	40¾	41⅜	+ ⅜
Am Sm & R pf 7	1	152	152	152	—1
Am Stl Fdrs 1.40g	26	5½	24¾	25	+ ⅜
Am Stores 1.60g	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Am Stove (.30g)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1.40g	15	24½	24	24	
Am Sugar pf (7)	2	99½	99½	99½	
Am Sum Tob 1.40g	1	25	25	25	
Am Tel&Tel (9)	29	140⅛	139⅝	139⅞	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+1⅛
Am Tob B (3a)	9	53⅛	52⅛	52½	—½
Am Tob pf (6)	120	137¾	137¼	137½	
Am Type Fdrs 1½g	26	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1½g)	13	37½	37	37¾	+ ⅛
Am Water Works	25	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Am Wat W 1pf (6)	1	67½	67½	67½	+ ¼
Am Wool pf (2k)	1	68½	68½	68½	+1
Am Zinc L & S	6		5¾	6	+ ⅜
Anaconda Cop 1½g	38	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞	+ ¼
Anac W&C 1½e	50	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	2	39⅜	39	39	+ ½
Armour Illinois	22	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
Armour Ill pr pf	30	50½	50½	50½	
Armour Illinois pf	30	50½	50½	50½	—1
Armstrong Ck 1½g	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¾
Arnold Const 1½g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Artloom Corp .10g	5	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅜
Assd Dry Gds 1½g	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	20	76⅞	76¾	76⅞	— ⅛
Associates Inv (2)	6	32½	32½	32½	
Assd D Gd 2pf (7)	70	70	70	70	
Assoc Inv pf (5)	50	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
Atch T&SF (1½g)	24	52	51½	51½	+ ½
Atch T&SF pf (5)	4	77¾	77⅝	77¾	
Atl Coast Line 2e	8	31½	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Atl G&W Indies 3e	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
Atl Refining (1.25g)	12	22¾	22	22	— ⅜
Atlas Tack (1½g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Atl Refining pf 4	20	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ¼
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	51	51	51	
Atlas Corp (1½g)	7	10¾	10½	10¾	
Atls Powd (¾g)	210	63¾	63½	63¾	+ ¾
Aust Nich pr A	40	35½	35¼	35½	+ ¼
Aviation Co (1.40e)	154	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Baldwin Loco ct (1e)	20	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
Balt & Ohio	21	6⅝	6½	6½	
Balt & Ohio pf	5	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	16	10½	10	10	
Bang&A pf 2½ak	200	49¼	48	49	+1
Barber Asphalt	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Barker Bros	8	7⅞	7½	7½	
Barker pf 2¾	30	35¾	35	35¾	+ ¾
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	46	16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	13	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
Bayuk Cigar (1½g)	3	25	24¾	25	
Beatrice Cream 1a	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
Beld-Ham (.80)	3	11	11	11	
Bell Aircraft (2a)	24	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat (¾g)	16	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30g	6	14⅛	14	14	
Best Foods (.60)	3	11½	11⅜	11½	
Best & Co (1.60a)	3	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
Beth Steel (1½g)	30	64½	63¾	63¾	+ ¼
Bigelow-Sanf 1½g	1	32	32	32	
Black & Deck 1.60	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	6	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ¼
Boeing Airp (1e)	23	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	2	46	45	46	+1½
Bon Ami B 2½	80	45¾	45	45¾	+ ⅜
Bond Stores(1.60)	5	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅜
Borden Co (1.30g)	20	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	10	31⅞	31½	31¾	+ ¼
Bower Roll B 1½g	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Bridgeport Br 1¼g	16	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	8	26⅛	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅝
Bristol-Myers .40g	1	41	41	41	+ ¼
Bklyn-Man Tr	1	1⅛	1	1	
Bklyn & Qu Trans	1				
Bklyn Un Gas(1½e)	3	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Brunsw-Balke ¾g	4	16	16	16	
Buczyrus-Erie 1½g	15	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	98	6¼	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	300	102½	100½	101½	
Budd Wheel (1e)	33	9½	9	9	— ⅜
Buffalo Forge .45g	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
Bullard Co (1½g)	2	22½	22	22	
Bulova Watch (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅜
Burling Mills .35g	19	23⅜	23½	23½	+ ½
Bul Mills pf 2¾	2	56	56	56	+ ½
Burl M 2¼pf 2½	6	56	55⅝	56⅞	+ ⅝
Burr Add M (.60)	9	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
Bush Terminal	3	4⅜	4⅛	4½	
Bush T B pf 3½k	40	30½	30¼	30⅜	+ ¾
Butler Bros (.15g)	10	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	25	25	25	
Butte C&Z (1.40a)	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	30	12¾	11⅞	12⅝	+1⅜
Byron Jack (1.4g)	6	20	20	20	+ ¼
Calif Pack (1½)	4	25	24¾	25	+ ½
Callahan Z-Lead	17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Calumet&Hec 1.4g	8	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
Campbell Wy 1.4g	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
Can Dr G A (.60)	5	18⅜	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Can Soc Ry (3)	1	34	34	34	
Can Pacific	12	8½	8¼	8⅜	
Cannon Mills (2)	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
Caro C&O (5)	30	92	91¾	91¾	+ ¼
Carriers&Gen (.20)	3	4½	4¾	4½	+ ¼
Caterpil Tract (2)	6	46¾	46½	46½	+ ½
Celanese Corp 1½g	11	32½	32¼	32½	+ ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	110	106¾	106½	106½	+ ¼
Celanese pr pf 7	150	122½	122	122	— ⅜
Celotex Corp (1½)	19	12¾	12	12¾	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½g	12	19¼	19	19¼	— ⅛
Cent Fdry (.10g)	3	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
Cent RR N J	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ½
Cent Vier Sug 2½e	10	16½	16¼	16¼	
Century Rib Mls	4	6½	6⅜	6¾	
Cerro de Pas (4)	2	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	30	6¼	5¾	6	+ ¼
Cert-teed 6%pf	1080	57½	54¾	57	+3
Champ P&F 1.4g	1	18½	18½	18½	
Chain Belt (1.4g)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Checker Cab	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio (3)	36	41¼	41	41	— ¼
Chi & E Ill	27	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A .50g	20	14¾	14¼	14¼	
Chi Great West	18	4¼	4½	4¼	— ¼
Chi Mlw&St Pa (1g)	3	2	2	2	
Chi Mlw&St Pa pf	3	4	4	4	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	14	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅜
Chi R I & Pac	3	1	1	1	
Chi R I & Pac pf	9	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Chiles Co	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 4g	14	72⅞	72½	72½	+ ⅜
Cin Gas&Elec (1.20)	1	23	23	23	+ ⅜
City Investing	2	40	40	40	+ ½
Clark Equip (.90g)		26½	26½	26½	
Clev Gr Bronze ½g	2	25	25	25	—1
Climax Mol (1.20a)	7	46	45¾	46	+ ⅛
Clourtt Peabody ½g	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
Coca-Cola (3)	2	98½	98½	98½	
Coca-Cola A (3)	1	65½	64¾	64¾	— ½
Colgate-Palm-P ½	6	15¼	14	15⅛	— ⅛
Colgate P P pf 4¼	30	106⅜	106¼	106⅜	— ⅛
Collins & Aik	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
Col & South	460	13⅞	13¼	13¼	
Col & Sou 1 pf	610	5¾	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	160	5½	9	5¼	+ ⅛
Col Fuel&Iron 4g	3	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ⅜
Colum Br A (.30g)	9	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Colum Br B (.30g)	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
Colum G & El	30	8	2⅞	2⅞	
Col G&E 6%pf 6	7	7⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
Colum Pict (½e)	4	14¾	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Col Pict pf (2¾e)	1	56½	56½	56½	
Colum Carbon (4)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	+1¼
Comm Credit (3)	16	25¼	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅜
Comm Invest Tr (3)	24	35¾	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .60e	27	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅜
Comwlth & South	70	¾	11	¾	
Comw & Sou pf	3	45	44¾	44¾	
Comwlth Ed .35g	34	25½	25¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
Conde Nast (.40e)	2	4½	4½	4½	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	9	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅜
Consol Cigar 1½e	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Copperm .45e	4	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Cons Edison (1.60)	19	18½	18¼	18¼	
Cons Edison pf (5)	7	58¾	57¾	57¾	— ½
Consol Film Ind	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Cons Film I pf 1¾k	3	13	13	13	
Consol Oil (½)	3	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee	46	20¾	19⅝	20½	+ ⅜
Cons Vultee pf 1¾	18	25⅜	25⅛	25½	+ ½
Consol RR Cuba pf	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Consolidation Coal	44	11	10¾	10¾	+¼
Consolidation Ci pf	2	47	46	46	+1
Consum Ppr 4½	90	97⅞	97¾	97⅞	
Container Corp ½g	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Cont Baking ½g	64	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
Cont Bak pf (8)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+ ⅝
Cont Can (½g)	7	31½	31½	31¼	+ ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	44	43¾	44	+ ¼
Cont Diam Fib ½g	5	13⅛	13	13¼	+ ⅜
Cont Motors (.15g)	20	2¼	1¾	2¼	
Cont Oil Del (1)	18	32¼	31½	32	
Copperweld Stl .80	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	120	43¾	43¼	43½	+ ¼
Corn Prodcts 2.60	11	57⅜	57	57⅜	+ ⅜
Cotv Inc (1.4e)	1	4½	4½	4½	
Coty International	7	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	57	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
Crane cv pf 5	110	102½	102	102½	—1¼
Cream of Wh (¾g)	7	22¼	22	22	
Crosley Corp ½e	6	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅜
Crown C&S ½e	12	25	24½	24½	+ ⅜
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	43	43	43	+ ¼
Crown Zellerb (1)	7	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
Crown Zel pf 5	50	89¼	89	89½	+ ¼
Crucible Steel (2e)	8	35	34⅝	34⅝	+ ¼
Crucible Stl pf (5)	6	78	77½	77½	— ¾
Cuba RR pf	20	15⅜	15½	15½	— ½
Cuban-Am Sug 8¼e	47	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ¼
Cudahy Pack	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
Curtis Publishing	170	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	370	76	72½	73½	+3½
Curtis P pr pf 3¾k	22	30¾	30	30	+ ½
Curtiss-Wright 1g	43	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Curtiss-Wr A ½g	5	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer 1¼g	11	21¼	20¼	20¼	— ¾
Davison Ch .60e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Decca Records (1)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Deere & Co 1.35e	21	32⅜	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅜
Deere pf 1.40	4	32	31⅞	32	
Del & Hudson	12	12⅝	12¼	12½	
Del Lack & West	18	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Detroit Ed (.60g)	5	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ¼
Devoe&Ray A 1	40	25	25	25	+ ¼
Diamond M 1½	16	31⅜	31	31¼	+ ¼
Diamt Motor ½g	5	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Dist Co-S (h2.22)	6	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Dixie-Vo-A 2½	1	40	39¾	40	+ ¼
Doehler Die C ⅜g	3	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
Dome Mines h.80g	35	20⅝	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc (5e)	4	64¾	64	64¾	+ ¾
Dow Chem (3)	2	134	134	134	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	6	25½	24¾	25½	+ ¾
Dunhill Internat	1	7	7	7	
du Pont deN (1g)	11	142¼	141¼	141¾	+ ¾
du Pont pf (4½)	1	127	127	127	
Eastern Air Lines	7	37	36½	36½	
Eastern Roll Mill	9	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak (5)	8	154	152½	154	+1¼
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ¼
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
El & Mus Ind .06g	18	3½	3	3½	+ ¼
El Auto-Lite ½g	9	34⅞	34½	34¾	+ ¼
Elec Boat (1e)	21320	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ¼
El Power & Lt	102	3½	2¾	2⅞	— ½
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	7	40	39	39	+ ¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	15	44	42¼	43¼	+1¼
El Storage Bat (2)	4	38	37½	38	— ¼
Endicott-John (3)	7	55	54	55	+1
Eng Pub Service	24	4⅞	4½	4½	
Eng P S $5 pf (5)	30	68	68	68	+ ½
Eng PS2S6 pf 6	40	78	77½	77½	— ½
Equit Office Bldg	1	¾	¾	¾	
Erie Railroad (1e)	13	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
Erie Railroad ct 1e	34	12¼	12	12	
Erie Rail pf A (5)	8	46¾	45½	46	+ ⅝
Eureka V Cl ½g	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	9	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
Fairbanks Mor (1)	4	40	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	9	23⅝	23	23	— ½
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	3	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅜
Fed Mot Tr .10g	7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Fed D Strs .45g	5	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
Fed D Strs pf 4¼	70	90	89	90	+2
Ferro Enam	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Fid P Fire Im ¾g	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	
Firestone T&R ¾g	16	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	+ ¾
Firestone T&R pf 6	3	107	106½	106¾	— ½
Florsheim Sh A 1g	1	23	23	23	
Florence Stove ½g	2	30¾	30¼	30¾	
First Nat Strs 2½	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
Flintkote (1.4g)	7	18½	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Fotians Stl pf	100	39	38½	39	+1¼
Food Fair Stores 1	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Food Mach .35g	5	46¾	46½	46½	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler	20	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
Francisco Sugar	18	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	9	36¼	36	36¼	+ ½
Fruehauf Trs 1.40	1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
Fruehauf T pf 5	60	98½	98½	98½	— ½
Gabriel Co .10g	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Gamewell ½g	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅞
Gar Wood Ind 1¼g	19	5¼	5	5¼	
Gaylord Cont ½g	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Gen Am Trans (2a)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¾
Gen Baking .30g	21	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
Gen Bronze	5	7¼	7	7	
Gen Cable	34	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
Gen Cable A	14	15⅞	14¾	15⅝	+1½
Gen Cab pf 3¾k	180	86¼	85¾	85¾	+ ¼
Gen Cigar (1)	3	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	73	35½	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
Gen Foods (.40g)	8	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
Gen Foods pf 4½	10	117	117	117	+ ½
Gen G&E A	352	2⅝	2½	2½	
Gen G&El cv pf	80	104	102½	103	
Gen Mills (4)	1	88	88	88	
Gen Motors ½g	34	48½	47¾	48	+ ¼
Gen Motors pf (5)	4	128¼	128	128	— ¼
Gen Out Adv A 3e	1	23	23	23	
Gen Prec Eq (¼g)	10	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10g	3	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	1	1	1	1	
Gen Ry Signal ¼g	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Gen Rusf & Util	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Refract. (.30g)	6	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	
Gen Shoe (¼g)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Gen S C pf 1¾sk	60	72½	72	72½	+ ½
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Gen Time Inst	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub ½g	6	19¾	19	19	— ¼
Gillette S R .45e	15	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
Gimbel Bros	28	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	70	69½	70	+1
Gladden Co (.30g)	10	19	19	19	
Glidden cv pf 2¼	2	43½	43½	43½	— ¾
Gobel (Adolf)	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Goodrich(BF) ¼g	31	34¾	32⅞	33½	+1
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	7	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ½
Goodyear Y&R ½e	23	33⅞	33	33	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	3	55	54½	54½	— ½
Goth Hosiery 1.4e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Graham-Paige Mot	41	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
Granby C Min .60	8	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅜
Grand Union	6	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
Granite C Stl .35e	4	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	3	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ir O ctf 2e	12	17	16⅞	17	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	28	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
Gt West Sug (1g)	3	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Gt W S ug pf 7	20	142	142	142	
Green (H L) 2a	8	57¾	57⅛	57¾	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp (1)	17	15¾	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Grum Air Ein 1½e	12	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Guantan Sug pf	1	52	52	52	—1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	48	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	8	34¾	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
Hack pf A 1¾	10	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
Hamil Watch .20a	1	13¾	13¼	13⅜	
Hanna $5 pf 5	50	104	104	104	+ ½
Harb-Walker ¼g	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
Hat Cp Am A ¼e	2	5⅜

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
180	Acme Wire (½g)	19	18	19
1000	Acro Sup B (.10g)	5½	5	5
200	Air Assoc (½g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Air Way El A (.10g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	Allied Prod (2)	27¾	27½	27½
300	Alum Ltd (bRa)	110½	110	110½
50	Alum Ltd pf (6)	107	107	107
150	AlumCoAm pf (6)	110⅞	110⅝	110⅝
10	Am Book (½g)	29	28¾	28¾
200	Am Capital A	1	1	1
50	Am C P&LA (¾g)	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
100	Am C P&LA new	25¾	25⅛	25⅝
200	Am Cit P&LB	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1000	Am Cyan B	39¼	38¾	39¼
500	Am & Fgn P war	⅞	¾	¾
550	Am Fork & Hoe (¼g)	14¼	14¼	14¼
1700	Am Gas & El (1.60)	22¾	22	22¾
25	Am Gas & El pf (4¾)	102¾	102¾	102¾
400	Am Gen (.15e)	5	4¾	5
150	Am Laun Mch (½g)	25	25	25
200	Am Light & T (1.20)	15¼	15¼	15¼
2200	Am Natacabo	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Am Pot&Ch (1½e)	57	57	57
800	Am Republics (.35e)	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
600	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	75½	75½	75½
400	Am Supppow pf	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	Am Writ Pap	3⅛	3⅛	3
80	Appal El Pow pf (46)	105¼	105	105
2700	Ark Nat Gas	3	3	3
4900	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅛	3	3⅛
400	Ark N Gas pf (.90e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
600	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5⅝	5½	5½
500	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	5¼	5⅛	5¼
300	Atlas Corp war	1½	1½	1½
200	Automat Prod	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Auto V Mach (⅜e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
900	Avery & Sons (½e)	8½	7⅞	8½
500	Babcock&Wil (1½e)	23	22½	22½
50	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	35	35	35
3200	Baldwin Loco war	5¼	5	5
1200	Barium Stea Stl	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Beech Airc (1e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Bellanca Airc	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Berk&Gay Furn (5e)	⅝	⅝	⅝
1700	Bliss(EW) (2)	15¾	14⅞	15¾
200	Blumenthal(S)	10⅛	10	10
300	Bourjois (¾e)	7½	7½	7½
500	Bras Tr L&P (h1e)	14	13⅞	14
200	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	5½	5½	5½
200	Breeze Corp (1½e)	10⅝	10½	10⅝
2500	Brewst Aero	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
600	Bridgpt Mach	4	3⅞	3⅞
1600	Brill A	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Brill B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
150	Brill pf	63¼	61½	61½
200	Brillo Mfg (.45g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Br-Am Oil (h1)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
150	Br-Am To reg (.356e)	14½	14½	14½
100	Brit Celan	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Brown F&W(.10e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Brown F&WA(1k)	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
400	Brown-F Dist	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Brown Rubber	1	1	1
100	Bruce (E. L.)	15½	15½	15½
400	Buckeye P L	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
400	Buf N&EP pf	13¼	13	13
50	Buf N&EP 5pf	88	88	88
500	Bunk Hill & S (1)	12	12	12
300	Burry Biscuit	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
400	Callite Tung (.10g)	3	3	3
5000	Can-Marconi .04g	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
600	Cap City Prod ¼g	11	10⅞	11
75	Carnation (1a)	41¾	41¼	41¾
10	Caro P&L 7 pf (7)	111	111	111
1500	Carrier Corp	12⅞	12½	12⅞
300	Catalin Am (.10e)	3¾	3⅜	3¾
100	Cen Ohio Stl (.35g)	9½	9½	9½
100	Cessna Aire (1e)	9½	9½	9½
500	Chief Cons Mng	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150	Childs pf	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
3400	Cities Service	8⅜	8	8¼
650	Cit Svc pf	75⅞	73¾	75⅛
50	Cleve El Illum (½g)	33	33	33
200	Cleve Tract (⅜g)	13¼	12⅛	13¼
100	Clinch Cons Cl (¼g)	9⅜	9	9⅜
500	Colonial Airl	6	5½	5¾
160	Colts P F Arm (¾g)	54	54	54
160	Colum G & E pf (5)	39	38½	39
300	Colum O & G (.15g)	11	11	11
1300	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Comm P Svc (.40g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
300	Compo Sh M vtc .15g	11	11	11
100	Cons Biscuit (.40)	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
100	Cons G&E Bal(3.60)	60¾	60¾	60¾
10	CnG&E BptPB (4½)	118	118	118
2300	Cons Gas Ut	3⅜	3½	3⅜
800	Cons Stl Corp (¼g)	8⅝	8½	8⅝
60	Cont G&E prpf (7)	84½	84½	84½
1500	Cooper-Bess (½g)	13¾	13⅝	13½
1000	Creole Petr (.40e)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
400	Crown C Pet	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
500	Crown Drug (.05g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
3300	CubanTelSug (2½e)	13¾	13⅝	13¾
100	Cuban Tob	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Daiby Pet (¼g)	12½	12	12½
300	Daby Pet (¼g)	12½	12	12½
50	Dayton Rub (½g)	14⅜	14¾	14¾
200	DennisonMfgA(.30g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Det Gray Ir	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2200	Det Mich Stove (.20e)	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
100	Det Stl Prod (½g)	17¼	17¼	17¼
200	DivcoTwinTrk(¾e)	5⅛	5	5
100	Dobeckmun (¼g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
400	Duro-Test (.05g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Duval Tex Sul (xr)	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	Eagle Pich Ld(.10g)	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
100	East Gas & F	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
175	East G&F 6 pf (1⅛k)	28½	28¼	28¼
275	East G&F pr pf (4½)	55¼	54¾	55
50	East Sta pf B	17⅞	17¾	17⅞
100	Easy Wash MB(¼e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
11600	El Bond & Sh	4½	4	4⅛
300	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	58	57½	57½
100	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	54¼	54¼	54¼
150	El P&L 2 pf A	19¼	19	19¼
300	El P&L war	¾	¾	¾
100	Electrographic	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Emers Elec (.10g)	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
200	Emsco D&E(.35e)	8½	8⅜	8½
200	Equity Corp	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Esquire Inc (.35e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Eversharp Inc	12	12	12
100	Fairchild Ave (1e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
700	Fairchild En & Air	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Fairfld Brew (.20e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
600	Fansteel Met (¾e)	15	14⅞	15
25	Fla P & L $7 pf(7)	83¼	83¼	83¼
200	Ford Mot Ltd (.10fe)	3⅞	3¾	3¾
100	Frank Con Dis (1e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
650	Fuller (O.A.)	14	12⅞	14
50	Fuller 4⅝ pf (4)	59½	59½	59½
100	Gellman Mfg (.10e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Gen Firepfg (¼g)	15¼	15¼	15¼
700	Gilbert (AC)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
500	Gilchrist (¼g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
5800	Glen Ald Coal (.40g)	15⅛	14¾	15
25	GodchauxSugA(2g)	34	34	34
200	Gorh Inc A	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Grand Rap V (.40)	5	5	5
200	Gray Mfg	5	5	5
5000	Gt Atl&P nv (1¼g)	70	69½	69½
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	128¼	128¼	128¼
200	Gulf Oil (1)	42½	42½	42½
500	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	HarvardBrew (.20e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Hazeltine (½g)	28	28	28
500	Hearn D Strs	3	3	3
50	Hearn D St pf (3e)	36	36	36
900	Hecla Min (¼g)	6½	6½	6⅝
100	Helena Rubin	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Helena Rub 7 (1)	11	10	10
100	Heller (WE) (.40a)	9	9	9
200	Hewitt Rub (¾g)	14¼	14	14
200	Heyden Chem (¾g)	90	90	90
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	20⅝	20¼	20⅝
200	Holl C Gold (h.65)	8½	8½	8½
200	Hormel & Co (2)	32	31½	32
75	Horn & Hard (1.60)	25½	25⅜	25½
1300	Humble Oil (¾e)	70½	70	70
1600	Hum-Ross F (.075g)	5	4⅞	5
500	Huyler's	¾	¾	¾
100	Hycrade Fd (.30e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Il Iowa Pow	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3300	Il Iowa Pow div ct	6½	6¼	6½
100	Il Iowa Pwpf ⅝k	31½	30½	31½
200	Ill Inc	12½	12¼	12⅜
100	Imp Chem Ind .152e	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
20	IndplsP&L pf(5¼)	101¾	101¾	101¾
150	Indus Finan pf	20⅝	20½	20⅝
100	Int Cig Mch (1.30g)	14½	14½	14½
400	Int Hyd-El pf	6	5⅞	5⅞
800	Int Indust	2⅝	2½	2⅝
600	Int Petrol (h1)	15¾	15¾	15¾
1200	Int Prod (¾e)	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
100	Int Util A	5	5	5
100	Int Util B	⅛	3-32	3-32
100	Int Util pr pf (3½)	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
200	Int Home Eq	3¼	3¼	3
200	Inters Pw Del pf	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Irving Air Ch (1)	10	10	10
2500	Jacobs (FL)	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛
10	Jer CP&L 7pf(7)	93¼	93¼	93½
200	Ken-RadT&LA(¾e)	11½	11½	11½
400	KingstonProd(.10)	3	2⅞	2⅞
100	KirbyPet (.10e)	3	3	3⅛
300	Kirk Lake GM(h.04)	⅝	⅝	⅝

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
300	Krueger Brew(.20g)	5	4⅝	5
190	Lack RR NJ	28¼	26⅛	28¼

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
16	Am P & L 6s 2016	101	100¾	101
3	Am Writ Pap 6s 61	91	91	91
1	Ark P&L 5s 56	108¼	108¼	108¼
25	As Elec 4½s 53	56¾	56½	56½
6	As G & E 5s 50	18½	17¾	17¾
2	As G & E 5s 6S	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞
2	As G & E 4½s 48	17¾	17¼	17¼
1	As G & E 4½s 49	18	17½	17½
2	As T&T 5½s 55 A	79½	79	79½
5	Baldw L 6s 50	115¾	115	115¾
3	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	102¼	102¼	102¼
6	Can Nor P 5s 63	96	95½	95½
16	Cen El Rl 5½s 54	27½	27¼	27¼
16	Cen St El 5s 48	27¾	26⅞	27¼
10	Chi Rq 5s 27 ct	50	50	50
5	Cities Ser 5s 58	89½	89½	89½
51	Cities Ser 5s 50	89¼	88⅞	89¼
3	Cit S P & L 5½s 49	90¾	90¼	90¼
17	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	90⅜	89¾	90⅛
1	Con GEL Ba 3¼s 71	110	110	110
1	Con GEL Ba 2¾s 76	101¾	101¾	101¾
18	Cont G&E 5s 58 R	90½	90	90½
4	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
8	East G & F 4s 56 A	87	86¾	87
4	Elec P&L 5s 2030	92⅝	92	92
5	Empire Dis E 5s 52	105	105	105
5	Fla P&L 5s 54	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Fla Pow 4s 66 C	107	107	107
2	Geo P&L 5s 78	95½	95½	95½
3	Great Nor P 5s 50 st	109½	109½	109½
1	Guar Inv 4S A	24	24	24
2	Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	106½	106½	106½
2	Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	105¼	105	105
1	Ind Svc 5s 50	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
2	Ind Svc 5s 63A	81¾	81¾	81¾
5	Int P Sec 7s 57E xc	20¼	20½	20¾
3	Inters Pow 6s 52	46¼	46	46¼
8	Inters Pow 5s 57	79	78½	78½
8	It P&L 4½s 58A	106½	106⅛	106½
1	It Sup Pw 6s 63A	20½	20½	20½
5	Lou P&L 5s 57	109½	109½	109½
5	Mengel Co 4½s '47	101	101	101
1	Miland Val 5s '43	54	54	54
8	Nebr Pw 5s A 2022	116	116	116
4	Nebr Pw 4½s '81	108½	108½	108½
7	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	98¼	98¼	98¼
3	N Eng G&E 5s '50	87¾	87½	87¾
2	N Eng G&E 5s '47	87¼	87⅛	87⅛
2	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	90	90	90
5	N Eng Pow 5s '48	89	89	89
3	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	69¾	69¼	69¾
3	Nor Ind PS 3¾s 69	109¼	109¼	109¼
10	Ohio Pow 3¾s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
2	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	110½	110½	110½
3	Pac P&L 5s 55	102½	102½	102½
2	Phila El P 5½s 72	112	112	112
5	Potomc El 5s 56E	111¾	111¾	111¾
3	Pub Sr Colo 4s 49	105	105	105
1	Pub Sv Ind 4s 60A	107	107	107
2	Pug Sd P&L 5½s49	102½	102½	102½
3	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4	South Car Pow5s 57	105	105	105
12	So Cal Ed 3s 65	104	103⅝	103⅝
7	So Ind Ry 4s 51	65¼	65¼	65¼
2	Spalding 5s 39	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
15	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	81½	80⅝	81¼
3	Stand G&E 6s 66 cv st	81¼	80⅞	81¼
22	Stand G&E 6s 57	81½	80½	80½
4	Stand G&E 6s 66	81	81	81
17	Stand P&L 6s 57	30¾	30½	30¾
1	Tex El S 5s 60	107¾	107¾	107¾
4	Tex P&L 5s 54	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3	Twin CRT 5½s53A	89	89	89

Labor Troubles Laid to Lack Of Lucid National Wage Policy

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Lack of a clear-cut national wage policy appears to be the main cause of the impending coal mine difficulties. John Lewis appears to be simply taking advantage of this uncertainty to force the issue, which has been brooding for two months now in the form of labor union dissatisfaction over the "Little Steel" formula of last July.

The uncertainty appears in the record of the Government's shifting wage policies. Since, as Attorney-General Biddle remarked a few months ago, this is obviously a "labor government," the trend of all WLB decisions a year ago was toward higher wages.

However, in his anti-inflation message of last April, the President said, "Do you work for wages? You will have to forego higher wages for your particular job for the duration of the war."

Based on Cost of Living

In July, however, this principle was upset when the War Labor Board established the "Little Steel" principle, which was essentially the principle of basing wages on the cost of living. The Board granted the men working for four steel companies a 15 per cent wage increase to allow for the rise in living costs from January, 1941, to May, 1942.

This was a swing of the pendulum back toward higher wages, but not as far back as it had been; for prior to the President's statement, labor had been asking for and getting wage increases in excess of the increase in living costs, and had in fact specifically refused the principle of tying wages to living costs as had been done in Canada.

The pendulum again swung back in the autumn—in theory at least—under the Stabilization Act of Oct. 2, 1942. On Oct. 3 the President issued an executive order stipulating that the Board "shall not approve any increase in the wage rates prevailing on Sept. 15, 1942. . . ."

But the clear intent of this, in line with the Stabilization Act itself, was immediately upset in the same order, for it then went on to say, ". . . unless such increase is necessary to correct maladjustments or inequalities, to eliminate sub-standards of living, to correct gross inequities, or to aid in the prosecution of the war."

This "unless . . ." clause in effect opened the way to the War Labor Board to use its own judgment and left the whole question in confusion. The WLB continued to grant wage increases where wage rates on Sept. 15 were not already 15 per cent above those of January, 1941.

The cost of living, however, continued to rise slowly, or by something round 5 per cent over the level of May, 1942.

The 'Little Steel' Formula

This raised the question of whether the "Little Steel" formula was fundamentally one of fixing wages for the duration of the war at 15 per cent over January, 1941, or whether its fundamental meaning was to keep basic hourly rates continuously geared to the cost of living—in which case at least another 5 per cent increase over the "Little Steel" principle was called for all round.

The issue was brought close to a show-down in February when the WLB refused a wage increase to 180,000 packing-house employees on the ground that they had already received the equivalent of a "Little Steel" advance since January 1941, and it was again high-lighted in the Board's ruling on the demand of the west coast aircraft workers. To these workers an increase was given far below the request, and in accord rather with the Little-Steel principle than the principle of the Executive Order which countenanced increases "to eliminate sub-standards of living, to correct gross inequities. . . ."

The uncertainty of WLB policy reflects lack of a clear-cut wage policy on the part of the Administration, for the discretion permitted the WLB in its findings is limited only by the range of uncertainty of the official position.

The situation reflects a radical change in the status of labor. Due to the war, labor is now in a "sellers' market." Most of the mine-run of requests for wage-increases which come from employers, who have the choice of paying higher wages or losing their help, and who for the most part can pass the wage increases on to the United States Treasury. Employers no longer provide the normal resistance to unlimited wage increases.

Threat to Price Structure

Some such resistance must be granted, however, because unlimted wage increases must mean a threat to the value of the whole credit and price structure. It is the government which must now, in the last analysis, say "No," since the supply of civilian goods and services is dwindling and cannot provide the support for continual further wage increases.

The reluctance of the Administration to take this step is indicated by the failure of Washington officials so far in the present controversy to point out that basic hourly wage rates are not a proper comparison with costs of living anyway.

It is customary for labor officials to make some such argument as that, for instance, corporation profits after taxes are up 50 per cent while wages are up only 15 per cent.

This comparison is askew, for the 15 per cent increase is only in the basic hourly rate while the 50 per cent increase in corporation profits is the corporation's total take for a very heavily expanded volume of gross business. A truer comparison would be between the corporate profit-margin per unit of goods and the workman's pay per hour of work; but this argument would run heavily against the workman because profit margins on war work are, after re-negotiation and taxes, substantially lower than peacetime margins. A fairer comparison would be between corporate profits and average weekly pay roll or "take-home."

In fact, weekly pay roll or take-home is the proper comparison with the cost of living.

The figures run, since 1941, roughly as follows:

	Percentage Increase Over 1941
Corporate profits	25
Basic hourly wage rates ("Little Steel")	15
Cost of living	20
Weekly factory pay rolls	40

Labor's Increased Take

Weekly pay rolls are up because of the lengthening of the work week. It is only a short time since Stabilization Director Byrnes pointed out that a lengthening of the work week from 40 to 48 hours means a 30 per cent increase in the take-home without any increase in the basic hourly rate.

Even this does not tell the full story of labor's increased take. The over-all figure should be the total of pay rolls, for more members of the family are now at work.

On the other hand the labor people have a sound argument that the official cost of living figures do not tell the whole story of increased living costs. Not only have bargain sales disappeared but also many of the cheaper lines of goods.

However, after all these adjustments are made the fact remains that the "real wages" of the American factory worker are considerably higher today than ever before in American history. At the same time the supply of goods and services for which those wages can be spent is steadily shrinking, and, as the President pointed out nearly a year ago, the American standard of living will have to shrink for the duration.

Under the circumstances Washington will have to enforce this shrinkage. There are but two ways to do it. One is to stop wage increases and then to force wages downward. Since this is politically out of the question, the alternative is, of course, more and more drastic rationing.

It is significant in this respect that the CIO has come out consistently for a much more rigorous policy of price control and rationing.

Delano Praises Strong Position National Banks

WASHINGTON (AP)—The 5,087 national banks under supervision of the Comptroller of Currency "have shown their awareness of the desirability of sound operation and conservative management," Comptroller Preston Delano said.

Mr. Delano's annual report said the national banking system entered 1943 in a strong position—"steady progress has been made during 1942 in improvement of assets, in strengthening management, in keeping expenses down, in conserving earnings, and where possible, increasing capital protection. The large growth in deposits has brought some disparity in the ratio of capital funds to other liabilities, but this has been offset by the high quality and liquidity of the assets which have been acquired."

The report noted a reduction, from 156 to 54, in the number of insolvent national banks in process of liquidation. Of the 54, 14 were in final stages of liquidation and 24 were involved in litigation.

Banks' War Output Loans Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Bankers Association reported that bank loans and commitments for financing the manufacture of armaments and war supplies increased $887,000,000 in the fourth quarter of 1942.

The report said nearly $6,000,000,000 of war production loans and commitments by 414 of the nation's larger banks were outstanding on Dec. 31, of which $913,000,000 was for construction of war plants and factories, and $5,008,000,000 for purchasing raw materials and for other production expenses.

Bill Would Shift Authority Over U. S. Questionnaires

WASHINGTON (AP) — Representative Forest Harness (R) of Indiana has asked a House Committee to act immediately on his bill to give the Commerce Department authority over all reports and forms required by the Government from individuals and companies.

In a letter to Chairman James O'Leary (D) of New York of the House Committee on Expenditures, Mr. Harness said that an existing act which directed the budget bureau to co-ordinate and simplify questionnaires by government agencies was salutary but added:

"I believe the committee will find upon careful consideration that the Bureau of the Budget is scarcely qualified as is the Department of Commerce to effect the reforms necessary."

The Commerce Department's Census Bureau, Mr. Harness said, is "completely staffed and equipped to handle all of the fact-finding work necessary to any problem of administration."

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. Quotations are obtained between 12 noon and 2:30 p. m., and may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Astna-Standard Engineering	6¾	7¾
American Barge Line Co	8½	9½
American Hardware Co	23½	25½
American Manufacturing	38¾	39¾
American Manufac 5 pf	80¾	...
American Wringer Co	5	8⅝
†Amoskeag Company	23⅜	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	8	9¾
Appleton Company	35¼	38
Applied Arts Corp	2	3½
Arlington Mills	47	49¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	25	27
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	2¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	14½	15¾
*Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23½	25½
*Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	...
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13	14½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	53¾	...
Bird & Son Inc 5pf	99	...
Boston Wharf Company	17½	19¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35¼	37½
Brown Co	1.65	1.95
Brown Co pf	28	30
Campbell A S Co Inc	5¾	6¼
Central Railway Signal A	39	...
Chapman Valve Manufac	30½	33¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15⅝	17
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	19¾	21½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	24¾	26¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¾	24¾
Draper Corporation	63¾	66½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16¼	17¾
Eastern Corporation	8	9¼
Eastern Corporation pf	18½	20¾
Exolon Co	9½	11¾
Family Loan Society Inc	10¾	13¼
Family Loan Society pf A	12¼	14½
Food Fair Stores Inc	13¼	14½
Fruit of the Loom	17½	18½
General Fire Extinguisher	13⅞	15¼
General Machinery	25¾	28
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10	11½
Goodall Worsted Company	31¼	34½
Graton & Knight Co	9¾	11¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	29¾	32¼
Great Northern Paper Co	33½	36¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	83¾	...
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14½	...
Harrington & Richardson	2½	3¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	9½	10½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	11½	12¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	14½	16½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	19¾	21¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	32½	34½
International Machine Tool	7½	8½
Keith George E Co	25¾	...
Kendall Company	8¾	9¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	16¼	17½
Landers Frary & Clark	29	31
Lincoln Stores Inc	19¾	21½
Lincoln Stores 7	107	...
Long-Bell Lumber Co	44½	49¼
Ludlow Mfg Associates	94	98
Marathon Paper Mills	37½	40½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	56¾	60
Merck & Co	31½	33¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	111¼	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	33¾	36¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	59¾	...
†Metal & Thermit Corp	22½	26½
Millers Falls Company	9	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3¼	3¾
Nashawena Mills	21½	22¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	52¼	...
Nashua Manufacturing Co	26¾	28¾
Nashau Manufac Co 1st pf	65¾	69½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	24¾	26½
National Chemical & Mfg	5½	6½
National Shirt Shops	7¾	9¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	54¾	58¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	47½	...
Nicholson File Company	32	34½
Nonquitt Mills	30	33½
Ohio Pinance	11¾	12¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	33¾	36¾
Parker Appliance	13¼	15
Plymouth Cordage Company	107½	112
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	35—	...
uQincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	71	...
Quisset Mill	43¾	...

Canadiens Are Hoping To Emulate Wings' Win

BULLETIN

Manager Art Ross today announced he has signed Bill (Red) Anderson of the Boston Olympics, and said that he may play with the Bruins tonight. Anderson, a defenseman, comes from Tilsonburg, Ont., and has seen service with many teams in the minor leagues.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Coach Dick Irvin of Montreal Canadiens takes great comfort in the fact that Detroit finally beat the Bruins in Boston. "If the Red Wings could do it, we can," is his philosophy, and he hopes that everything works out as he plans.

As he figured out the angles for tonight's game with the Bruins at the Garden, Dick's thoughts kept harking back to the night of March 29, 1942. That was the historic evening when the Wings defeated the Bruins on Garden ice for the first time since Dec. 7, 1937. The game was the first of the Boston-Detroit Stanley Cup semifinals, with Wings going on to win the second game and oust Bruins in Detroit.

Detroit Won Here

"Detroit won here, didn't it? The game meant something, didn't it? Why can't we do it?" he rambled on, as though giving utterance to his thoughts would bring his hopes to fulfillment.

"After all, we've gone through 14 games without winning here, or even since Nov. 26, 1940, when Jack Portland soloed up the ice and beat Frankie Brimsek for our third goal in a 3-2 victory. That's too long. And you know, as well as I, that we've got to win at least once down here, for we only play three games at home.

"It isn't altogether certain, too, that we'll take all our games in the Forum. The Bruins have beaten us up there once this year, and they beat us twice and tied us once in Montreal a year ago. We're going all out to win Tuesday night."

Morale Effect

Irvin believes the morale-building effect of a home crowd on a home team has much to do with the outcome of a game. "When Boston got its first goal, even though the team was still two goals behind, I thought the rafters were coming off, the crowd cheered so loudly," he declared. "When our boys got their fourth tally, hardly a sound was heard, and you can't tell me that the Bruins were not uplifted and our fellows a little depressed."

The voluble Montreal coach, his refusal to talk the night before evidently having been forgotten although he still maintains he never said Canadiens would beat Bruins in four straight, may make changes in his line-up tonight. The changes, though, he insisted, did not indicate displeasure over the way his team played Sunday.

Extra Players

Canadiens brought with them three extra players, Charlie Sands, Leo Lamoureaux, and Charlie Phillips, and one or all of them may be dressed tonight. Who will sit out if they do is still a matter of conjecture, although it was assumed that Smiley Meronek, Mike McMahon, and either Dutch Hiller or Marcel Dheere would be the ones.

"We can still win this series," Irvin stated. "One game isn't everything."

In these Stanley Cup affairs, anything can happen.

Over the Blue Line

As for the Bruins, Manager Art Ross intends to stand pat on his line-up, unless at the last minute Jack Shewchuk finds he cannot play. The big fellow reinjured his ankle Sunday night, and although he did return to action later in the game, it may be that he may find it necessary to rest tonight. In that case Busher Jackson will drop back to defense, with either Yank Boyd or Bill Calladine filling the vacant forward spot.

* * *

Murph Chamberlain skated yesterday for the second time since his collision with burly Jim Orlando of Detroit March 2. . . . It is possible he may be ready for action when Bruins come back for the fifth game, if needed, here one week from tonight . . . His playing would be a big help to the Bruins, who are hard pressed for a center . . . Young Johnny Schmidt is holding down the third-line pivot berth, and although he tries his best and works his head off, he can hardly be rated in the same breath with the experienced Chamberlain . . . Murphy would like dearly to play against Canadiens, for he was with them in 1940-41 and for part of last season . . . There's no love lost in hockey.

* * *

The Bruins leave tomorrow morning for Montreal, where they play Thursday and Saturday nights . . . The fifth, sixth, and seventh games, if necessary, will be played March 30 at Boston, April 1 at Montreal, and April 4 at Boston . . . Detroit and Toronto are meeting in the Motor City tonight, following which they go to Toronto for two games Thursday and Saturday . . . If more games are needed in that series, they will be played March 28 in Detroit, March 30 in Toronto, and April 1 in Detroit . . . Manager Ross plans to take both Boyd and Calladine to Montreal.

Joseph J. Daly

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Joseph J. Daly, who passed on here, played baseball with the Boston Nationals in 1892. He was a brother of Thomas P. Daly, second baseman with the Brooklyn Nationals in the 90's.

Rookie Red Sox Outfielders

By a Staff Photographer

Ford Garrison, John Lazor and Tom McBride

This trio of rookies, plus veterans Pete Fox and Al Simmons, make up Joe Cronin's outfield squad, currently training at Tufts indoor cage in Medford. Garrison hit .295 at Fort Worth, Lazor .309 at Louisville, and McBride a robust .331 with Little Rock. As the Sox have only five outfielders, all three seem sure to stick.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

West Virginia defeated Toledo, 51-39, and Western Kentucky spilled Creighton, 49-36, in national invitational basketball tourney.

Three Years Ago

Chuck Fenske won Bankers' Mile at Chicago in 4:07.9, fastest time ever recorded in Midwest. Gene Venzke was second and Glenn Cunningham third.

Five Years Ago

Helen Wills Moody ended two-year retirement and was named to U. S. Wightman Cup tennis team.

Red Sox Enjoy Day Off; Braves Lose West, Myers

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Red Sox to a man visited the Red Cross blood center today and they were happy about it for two reasons. First, they were willing to do their bit for that great organization. Second, it was a relief to get away from Chief Petty Officer Harold Knight and his calisthenics drill in Tufts cage. There was no workout today.

However, it already is apparent that a majority of Cronin's charges are keyed to this wartime spring training indoors. Almost unanimously they did some throwing and running before reporting at Medford.

Worked at Home

"I never saw the boys throw so hard in the first workout as they did at Tufts yesterday," said Coach Frank Shellenback, whose job it is to watch the pitchers. "Practically all of the pitchers did some throwing at home before coming here. The only ones who did not, apparently, were fellows like Louis Lucier, who lives in Woonsocket, and Anton Karl, whose home is in Mount Vernon, N. Y. The weather wouldn't let them work out-of-doors."

Manager Joe Cronin, too, noted the surprisingly good condition of his men. "I like that," the Skipper said yesterday afternoon in his Fenway Park office. "That shows they've all got the proper spirit and that they realize we are conditioning under handicap this spring. But that Chief Petty Officer sure gives the boys a workout, doesn't he?" concluded Joe with a grin.

West in Army

"He sure does," laughed Shellenback. "I heard Jim Tabor yell in the middle of the drill: 'Why don't they put that guy on sea duty?'"

The news out of Wallingford today was not good. It became known that the Braves have lost Max West and Billy Myers definitely, and Ernie Lombardi possibly. West is going into the Army at Fort McArthur on Friday, and from now on will do his hitting for Uncle Sam. Myers has decided to stay on his present job as a fireman for a railroad in Pennsylvania.

There is a suspicion, however, that the Lombardi case is far from settled. Big "Lom" threatens to stay in defense work, but probably could be lured East by a higher raise in salary. Bob Quinn, though, may have gone as far as he wants to with the catcher, who a year ago led the National League in batting.

The Braves sound highly satisfied with everything at Wallingford, including the weather. They are quartered in the houses which the students occupy when the school, now on vacation, is in session.

Casey Stengel's initial workout was light, in the Choate School cage, with running, throwing, and batting practice filling the session. An infield drill brought up the rear, with Johnny McCarthy on first, Eddie Joost at second, Tony Cuccinello at third, and Whitey Wietelmann at shortstop.

Stengel was impressed, according to reports which drift this way on the March breezes, with the hustle of Lefty Gomez, the veteran southpaw.

* * *

The Tufts cage was kept at 65 degrees during the opening Red Sox practice.

* * *

Shellenback asked the Tufts officials if he might have a couple of warm-up mounds on the track, outside of the net-enclosed infield. And the job was done almost before Frank could pick up another ball. "They'll do anything for us," said the coach.

* * *

Cronin believes that fast, hard workouts are more beneficial to his ball players than long, slow ones. Thus, he will let C. P. O. Knight do his chores as long as the team remains at Medford. Despite the warm temperature, the boys seem to cool off quickly in the cage.

* * *

Eddie Lake, the new Red Sox shortstop, is only 5 ft. 7½ in. (so the roster says). He looks at least a couple of inches shorter. However, don't sell the boy short. He has a good pair of shoulders and, among other things, hit 19 home runs in the Pacific Coast League in 1943.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

Lakewood, N. J., March 23—If first sacker Johnny Mize is accepted by his draft board tomorrow, the New York Giants will begin an immediate search for a new first baseman, Manager Mel Ott said today.

"We have given Joe Orengo a trial at the position and he is a good second baseman—not a first baseman," explained Master Melvin.

Ott for a time hoped that Babe Barna might be used at the position, but he is also shy of outfielders.

Muncie, Ind.—Manager Frankie Frisch moved Frankie Gustine to shortstop today and Pete Coscarart to second in an effort to smooth out the Pittsburgh Pirate infield. Frisch said that in 1924 Rabbit Maranville was shifted to second to make room for Glenn Wright and that the change worked.

Bloomington, Ind.—Bucky Walters has promised to stick to baseball and forget about hurdling. He was injured a week ago in a bit of horse-play on the cinders.

Manager Bill McKechnie designated Heinie Muller, up from the Coast League, the Cincinnati Reds' No. 1 backstop today and said the remaining two spots would be decided between Tony DePhillips, Dick West and Al Lakeman.

Cairo, Ill.—The St. Louis Cardinals are coming up with another pitching sensation.

This time it is Sylvester (Blix) Donnelly, a right-hander. Last year with Sacramento of the Coast League he won 21 and lost 10. The year before he captured 30 decisions and lost five while with Springfield, Mo., of the Western Association and set a loop strikeout record of 304.

Evansville, Ind.—Manager Steve O'Neill had his eye on the box office when he named the Detroit Tiger pitchers for Sunday's game with the Chicago White Sox.

Tommy Bridges and Hal Manders formerly hurled for Evansville in the Three-I League and Dizzy Trout is a native Hoosier.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Pity the poor New York Yankees. They sat around yesterday and warmed themselves by thinking of the Florida trips of the past while the practice field remained snow covered and the heating system in their hotel suffered a major collapse.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—President Don Barnes of the St. Louis Browns interrupted his search for a spring training game long enough today to say that six players still are unsigned. They are pitchers Stan Ferens and Archie McKain, catcher Frankie Hayes and infielders Floyd Baker, Harlong Clift, and Bobby Dillinger.

Lafayette, Ind.—Manager Lou Boudreau of the Cleveland Indians today named Mike Naymick, Pete Center and Paul Calvert for mound duties in Saturday's game against the Lafayette Semipro club.

Wilmington, Del.—Connie Mack, veteran manager of the Philadelphia Americans, wired second baseman Jimmy Pofahl, obtained in the deal with Washington for Bob Johnson, his terms yesterday, but received no response. Pofahl is at his home in Fairbault, Minn.

College Park, Md.—A fookie right-hander and a pair of southpaw knuckle-ballers were performing in a fashion which left Manager Ossie Bluege of the Washington Senators smiling today. Russ Herrick, 17-year-old high school and semipro ace, displayed plenty of speed while Mickey Haeffner and Ewald Pyle showed their "stuff."

St. Johns Cagers Eliminate Rice In New York Tourney

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—A field goal in the last two seconds by little Hy Gotkin gave St. Johns a 51-to-49 victory over Rice Institute and sent the Brooklyn five into the semifinal round of the national invitation basketball tournament at Madison Square Garden last night.

The game, witnessed by a near-capacity crowd of 17,500, was a nip and tuck affair with the count tied six times in the first half and five more in the second session. Rice, co-holders of the Southwest Conference title, lost six-foot six-inch Bill Tom Closs with nearly seven minutes to play. Closs racked up 19 points in a scoring battle with St. John's six-foot nine-inch Harry Boykoff before he fouled out.

Boykoff dropped in 21 points, seven of them on free throws as the Brooklynites decided the issue from the foul line. Rice counted 23 field goals to St. John's 21, but the local boys cashed in on nine foul shots to the Texans' three.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—The appointment of Tad Wieman, Princeton football coach, as Civilian Director of Physical Training for the Army's specialized training program doesn't mean that the Army has changed its attitude toward big-time football . . . Just look at Princeton's record since the Fritz Crisler era . . . Princeton won't hire a replacement for Tad until the prospects for next fall are clarified, but there's still a pretty good candidate on hand in Harry Mahnken, whose 150-pound teams have been practically unbeatable . . . And, speaking of coaches, don't be surprised if Dutch Clark, who found it quite a task to resign his Cleveland job, turns up as assistant to Gus Dorais of the Detroit Lions.

* * *

If the National League doesn't okay Larry French's idea of pitching home games for the Dodgers while on week-end leave from his Navy duties, he always can get a job with the Bushwicks, who employed Casey Stengel and other major leaguers under similar circumstances during World War I . . . The semipros figure Larry would be worth about $300 a game to them . . . Jimmy Johnson, Ching's 14-year-old son, is developing into a good hockey player in Washington, D. C. . . . Maybe one of these days he'll be bumping into Howie Morenz, Jr., in the big league . . . Comedian Milton Berle had to go up to Bear Mountain to rehearse for Leo Durocher's appearance in his show tomorrow, and the chances are Berle didn't get a word in sideways.

Jack Charvat, Tulsa (Okla.) Tribune: "We will be following Texas League ball in the majors this year, and the season should be fairly interesting with so many well-known athletes from our circuit cavorting under the Big Top."

Louisville Courier-Journal (reporting a slight case of high water at the White Sox camp at French Lick, Ind.): "Chi needs dikes instead of Dykes."

Lieut. Kendrick R. Bragg, who recently was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for bringing home his Flying Fortress after it had been rammed by a Nazi plane over North Africa (it was his plane that broke in half when they opened a door), is the same Ken Bragg who played halfback for Duke in 1938 and had to sit out the Rose Bowl game on the bench after he broke his hand in the final workout at home . . . The "Wildcat" basketball team, which rang up 14 straight victories to win the Eglin Field, Fla., basketball championship, included two players from Ohio and one each from Connecticut, New York, and West Virginia.

Home on Leave

United States Army Signal Corps

Took Part in African Campaign

Lieut. Harold W. Kopp, former assistant football coach at Northeastern and Brown Universities, visited Boston yesterday while on leave from service across. While at Northeastern Koppie also helped Capt. Jimmy Dunn (now in Africa) with basketball, and Lieut. (j.g.) Herb Gallagher (now with the Navy) with baseball. At present Kopp makes his home in Providence with his wife and young son.

Around The Hub

Kopp in Town

Lieut. Harold W. Kopp, recently of Northeastern and more lately of Brown, was back in Boston yesterday after campaigning at Oran, North Africa. Slightly wounded, Koppie was visiting friends while awaiting his next assignment.

Before crossing the big pond, Koppie was an assistant football coach at Northeastern University and then at Brown. Previously he had been a grid captain of Dick Harlow's at Western Maryland and, incidentally, was one of the first of Harlow's proteges to sign up.

He left for England in August of last year, and took part in the African invasion of November. It was while leading his boys on a hunt against snipers after Oran had fallen that Koppie was wounded. Like Major Pat Hanley of the Marines, who was recently home from Guadalcanal, Kopp declared that the boys out there are hungry for sports and for letters from home.

* * *

Among the players who advanced easily in the first round of the women's national indoor singles tennis tournament at the Longwood Covered Courts was Pauline Betz, the women's national outdoors singles champion from Rollins College. She dropped just one game in defeating Lois Ladd of Wellesley. Lillian Lopaus of City Island, N. Y., the national junior girls' indoor singles titleholder, also advanced.

* * *

The general attitude of the Red Sox as they condition at Tufts is not that working in a cage is a handicap, but rather that they are fortunate to be able to continue playing baseball in war-time. Most of them feel that the present training scheme will mean a slow start and possibly minor injuries when they have to press out-of-doors, yet no one is complaining.

* * *

Boston College's Jack Ryder is working his track team daily at the Heights—that is, when he isn't giving special attention to Gil Dodds, his ace miler. Despite the fact that the Eagles had only a mediocre winter campaign, the coach will give most of the boys who participated in it an edge in this spring season.

* * *

Hago Harrington takes his Boston Olympics to Baltimore this evening for another Eastern League play-off date with the Coast Guard Cutters. Having beaten the Cutters on their own ice last week end, the 'Pics rolled into Baltimore with plenty of confidence. Whether or not the locals win down there, they will be seen at the Garden again this approaching week end—a two-game exhibition series with the Montreal Royals, who already have been eliminated from the Allen Cup play-offs.

Unexpected Bonus

CHICAGO, March 23 (AP) — Sprightly Doug Bentley, left wing with the Chicago Black Hawks, left for his home in Delisle, Saskatchewan, today with a check for $1,000 he never expected to tuck in his billfold.

It was a gift from Maj. Frederic McLaughlin, owner of the Black Hawks, for Bentley's achievement in topping the National Hockey League in scoring 73 points to tie the all-time record established by Cooney Weiland of the Boston Bruins in 1929-30.

Oddities

Ray Schumacher, outstanding Chicago prep star, who recently entered Purdue, is in the Army.

* * *

In the Big Ten basketball, freethrowers are averaging 63 per cent.

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k.parris
IT'S A FACT
TO MOVE ONE INFANTRY DIVISION WITH EQUIPMENT REQUIRES 60 SPECIAL TRAINS

In Lighter Vein

Stalin in New York

Workmen, busy with some remodelling in offices adjoining a studio at NBC in Rockefeller Center, were asked to stop their hammering each time a news program went on the air. They had finally resumed work after a Kaltenborn broadcast, only to be told once more to desist with the hammers. Stalin was on the air.

"How long will he be in there?" asked one carpenter, completely disgusted by now.

Extra Special

Salesman: "A piano, sir? Now here's a grand piano—"

Movie Producer: "No, grand is not good enough. Let me see one that is magnificent."

Just Like Him

"Brown asked me to lend him some money. Do you know anything about him?"

"I know him as well as I know you. Don't lend him a cent."

Daily Anecdote

How Many?

When William Howard Taft sat down in a street car his tremendous bulk nearly filled a whole seat. One day, when he was serving as our Secretary of War, he was riding along in Washington when a small boy got on and timidly sat down beside him.

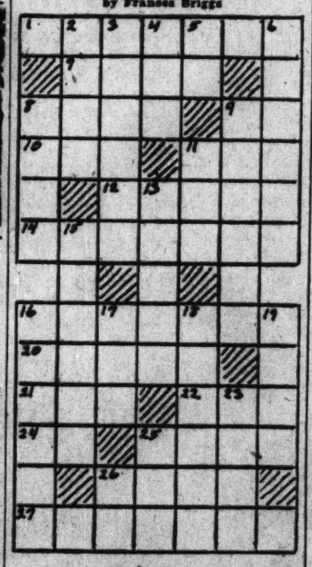
The boy wore a suit obviously made over from his father's clothes, and it was plain to see that he was rather proud of it. "My mamma," he confided to Mr. Taft, "made me this suit out of one of papa's."

"Indeed," replied the Secretary. "I think it is a very pretty suit."

The boy carefully surveyed Mr. Taft's great bulk, and then inquired, "Mister, how many of your little boys has to wear your clothes?"

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Ben-Hur was victor in what sort of race?
7—What is a city of Soviet Russia, Europe?
8—The song "I Love You Truly" was written by whom?
9—What is symbol for calcium?
10—What is name of an artificial language?
11—Vehicle.
13—Who is heroine of Byron's poem "Beppo"?
14—Blocking runs are called what?
16—Harry James plays what musical instrument?
20—Wiggs family acquires what animal in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch"?
21—Reverence.
23—What is said to be "the tongue of the mind"?
24—Manuscript (abbr.).
25—What is an antonym of "opponent"?
26—Larva of a beetle is what?
27—Leander was famed as what?

Down
2—What is an ornamental fold attached to an academic gown?
3—Who wrote "Sohrab and Rustum"?
4—What is color of the hawthorn berry?
5—Symbol for illinium is what?
6—What is a frontlet or coronet (pl.)?
8—Would a titmouse have paws or a bill?
9—What was first name of 5 Across?
11—Hint.
12—Who succeeded James Monroe as President of U. S.?
15—What weapons did Adam Bell use?
16—What river is main source of London's water supply?
17—Suffix.
18—What is a short fitted shirt attached to a waist or coat?
19—Which of Wellers in "Pickwick Papers" is the coachman?
20—What is a river of Germany which flows to North Sea?
22—Branch.
23—Gill (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Fruit Pits Have Acquired a New Usefulness?

Many who remember the days of World War I will recall that they were asked to save fruit pits and nut shells. The pits and shells were used in the making of gas masks.

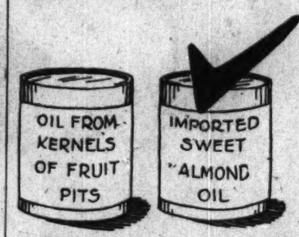
In devising a mask it is quite possible to provide a chemical for use in the mask which will neutralize and render innocuous any particular gas. However, many types of gas are available to the enemy and no one chemical will neutralize them all.

So, instead of trying to provide a separate chemical for each gas, a single mask was devised which would afford at least some measure of protection for any gas encountered.

In this mask the air is passed through a container or cannister filled with charcoal. Charcoal does not absorb air (which is itself a gas) but it does absorb other gases freely and so filters them out, purifying the air. The best charcoal for gas masks was found to be that produced from peach, apricot, prune, and cherry pits, date seeds, and nut shells.

Today, fruit pits are needed for another purpose. This time their value lies in the kernel, not the shell, of the pit.

These pit kernels contain oil. The peach, cherry, and apricot

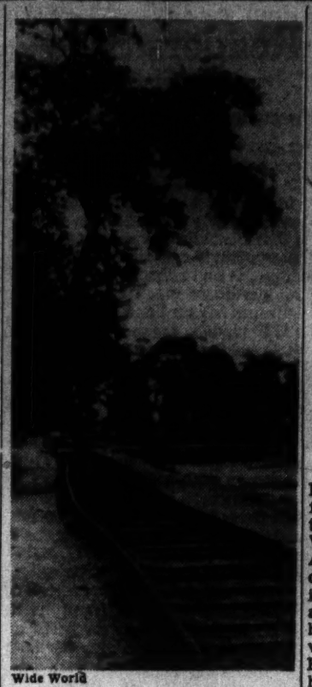


Checked off—"for the duration."

kernels can be made to yield an oil which closely resembles the sweet almond oil, one of our imports the supply of which the war and the shipping situation has cut off.

It is not necessary to ask householders to save the pits, for they can be obtained economically and in large quantities at food processing plants and fruit drying plants where previously they were simply a waste product.

The oil in the kernels has been there, awaiting processing, but in ordinary times the cracking of the fruit stones and extracting and refining the oil from the kernels was too costly to be commercially feasible. With the cutting off of imports and the rise in oil prices, the picture has changed and it now seems worthwhile to process the pits—**W. P. Keasbey.**



Wide World

Saved for Its Shade!

American soldiers at a Central India airbase built this railroad spur around a tree to save its shade as long as possible. Broiling sun in this area makes any shade welcome. Only when the spur came into actual use was the tree cut down.

"Matter-of-Fact Heroism"

Sterling, Ill.

Ivan J. Ambrose, formerly a local bus driver, was nominated for "hero of the month" in the Detonator, a paper published at the Wilmington ordnance plant. Mr. Ambrose, a transportation truck driver, waded through four feet of icy water in order to tow to safety a boat occupied by James Barber, his wife and two small children, who had been marooned on the Kankakee river shore. The Barber home was surrounded by water, which was rising rapidly.

A patrolman heard their cries for help and called the service department, who notified the area superintendent and a boat was sent to the scene, via transportation truck.

Two men were ready to take the boat out for the rescue attempt, but Mr. Ambrose volunteered to go, stating that, since he lived in that vicinity, he was better acquainted with the situation. He soon discovered that ice floes made it impossible for him to proceed. Immediately he slid into the water and towed the boat to its destination, wading through the ice-clogged water up to his armpits. He towed the Barbers to safety in the same way. Ambrose emerged from the frigid water sheathed in ice up to his neck.

The next day he was back at work, none the worse for his experience.

Soil Conditioner

The most reliable victory garden fertilizer is barnyard manure; it adds fertility and improves the physical conditions of the soil.

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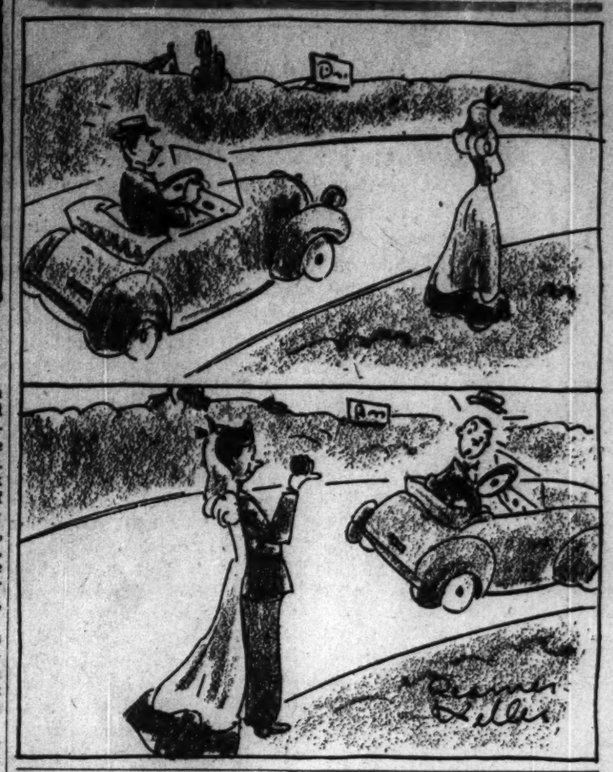
Reamer Keller



A Verse for Today . . .

For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you.—MATT. 6:14

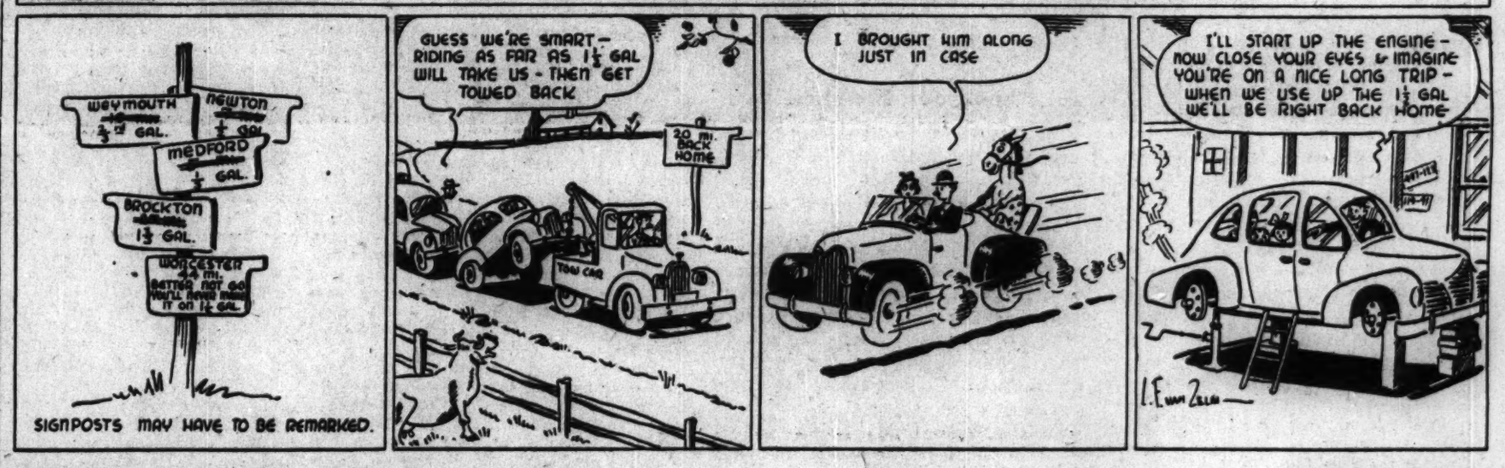
Brevities

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: You can tell when normal times arrive. The comic strips will appear in enlarged size.

Chicago Daily News: At that it must be wonderful in these times, being a farmer and raising everything required to keep a family, provided the children don't demand bananas.

Punch ©: Thirty-one cooks are now employed in one Army canteen. This does away with the necessity of explaining about the broth.

NEWS ITEM— OPA LIFTS PLEASURE DRIVING BAN, BUT CUTS "A" DRIVERS TO 1½ GALLONS PER WEEK


WEYMOUTH ½ GAL.
NEWTON ¼ GAL.
MEDFORD ¼ GAL.
BROCKTON 1½ GAL.
WORCESTER 24 MI. BETTER NOT GO! WE'LL NEVER MAKE IT ON 1½ GAL.
SIGNPOSTS MAY HAVE TO BE REMARKED.
GUESS WE'RE SMART— RIDING AS FAR AS 1½ GAL WILL TAKE US - THEN GET TOWED BACK
20 MI. BACK HOME
TOW CAR
I BROUGHT HIM ALONG JUST IN CASE
I'LL START UP THE ENGINE— NOW CLOSE YOUR EYES & IMAGINE YOU'RE ON A NICE LONG TRIP— WHEN WE USE UP THE 1½ GAL WE'LL BE RIGHT BACK HOME
I.E. van Zelm

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Guess Who!*

BY LE PELLEY

MARMADUKE — HAVE YOU SEEN TUBBY LATELY ??
NO — NOT VERY. LATELY
WELL — SOMETHING VERY PECULIAR IS GOING ON !!! NOW THERE! LOOK! LEANING AGAINST THAT BUILDING.....
?
DO YOU RECOGNIZE HIM BEHIND THAT SHRUBBERY ??
OF COURSE— YOU CAN'T DISGUISE A MOUNTAIN BY PLANTING A TREE ON IT !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Tried to Explain but No One Seemed to Understand*

BY RODGERS

WOW! Are Peter and I in a pretty pickle! That lunch box we took to the war plant belonged to a spy—
And the man who opened it thinks the spy trained us to take the box through the factory gate for him—
So every one we know is being questioned
Boy! I can just imagine how popular ol' Peter and I are going to be!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Holding the Supply Line*

BY THE HAGERS

"We part, it seems, in Mexico. Bill, I don't like to see you go.
History we started out to make; Tern Island we planned to retake."
"Instead, I take a load of freight. I guess I am no hero, mate."
"So many heroes, Bill, these days Fight on like you, with little praise."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The President Fights Inflation

President Roosevelt's request to mine owners and to John L. Lewis and his union to continue their wage negotiations beyond the April 1 deadline, and the decision of a majority of the War Labor Board to stand by the so-called "Little Steel" formula in passing on wage increases, delineates the issue. This is welcome because the American people have for several days now been disturbed by the alternate prospects of a coal strike that would tie up important sections of war industry and disrupt accumulations of domestic fuel, or of a serious breakdown in the anti-inflation effort.

The consequences of either a strike or an undermining of the inflation controls must be clear to Mr. Lewis and to most of the miners. The miners have already realized earnings equal to, or in excess of, the 15 per cent allowable under the "Little Steel" arrangement. Thus they cannot gain higher scales without throwing aside that formula, which is presently the chief bulwark in Economic Stabilizer Byrnes's plans to keep purchasing power within some sort of bounds.

Since this is the fact, it has been hard to see the usefulness of the negotiations between the miners and the operators. The real conflict is between the miners' demands and the Government's anti-inflation policies. If Mr. Lewis persists in his refusal to accept the "Little Steel" formula the President is left with two alternatives:

1. He can intervene, and appeal to the miners over the head of Mr. Lewis to continue work at present wage scales. If this course is taken, the miners should heed him, and the public must whole-heartedly support him. The effects of constant pressure for higher wages must be seen for what they are—selfish attempts of a few of the organized to avoid for themselves, at the expense of many others, the lower standard of living that must inevitably result from the diminishing supply of consumers goods.

2. He can abandon the "Little Steel" formula and set up another platform on a higher fulcrum for balancing wages and prices. This latter course is fraught with dangers at this time. It would require more exacting taxes, wider rationing and similar exertions if unorganized Americans were to be protected from the ravages of loose, irresponsible purchasing power.

We say two alternatives. There are various weasels—paying the miners for their so-called "underground travel time," or using the War Labor Board to adjust "inequalities and sub-standards." But the opportunity in the present case is so good for proving to the people that sincerity governs the anti-inflation effort, and that sacrifices are to be fairly distributed among all, that we cannot believe the President will permit anything but a straightforward meeting of the issue.

Members One of Another

We all know that the Red Cross keeps itself busy with good works. Many of us think we have some idea of the range of its activities. But it's the men in the armed forces who really know all that the Red Cross does. Listen to what Pfc. Herbert Bishop of the U. S. Army Medical Corps wrote his wife about it the other day:

"Since being in the Army now for almost a year and working in Army hospitals I have acquired a great deal of respect and admiration for this wonderful organization. Let me tell you of a few things that they do for the men.

"First of all, they are the ones that arrange for a soldier to go home on furlough in case of death or illness of a near relative. I have seen many of these cases and know that if it wasn't for the Red Cross they wouldn't have gotten home.

"Most of the recreation in the hospitals or anything that might help a patient's morale is provided by the Red Cross.

"If at any time you wanted to get in touch with me in a hurry, even if my whereabouts weren't known to you, you could do it by going to the nearest Red Cross office.

"I'll mention one more thing and that is how the Red Cross is the only way a prisoner of war can get mail from home. That in itself was enough to make me contribute this year. So now I'm the proud owner of a membership card."

No words of ours could be more eloquent than this. By the way, have you *your* membership card yet?

Signs of the times! Store window placards marking down the dollar income-tax booklets to 29 cents.

Ball Resolution Backed

The plan for a Senate declaration in favor of full American partnership in a world security system is gaining ground. President Roosevelt on Friday made it plain that the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution would be a great help in planning for the peace. On Saturday twenty-six newly elected Congressmen gave it warm endorsement.

No less important is the evidence that the people are seizing the opportunity to make their voices heard in behalf of a lasting peace. The mail of the sponsoring Senators is showing strong popular support for active American participation in the policing of the peace. There is also evidence that Senators who had been lukewarm or cool have likewise been hearing from home.

But there is manifest need for even more vigorous support. The resolution was introduced without fanfare. Its authors avoided any full dress debate on it that might crystallize the opposition of those who did not understand the necessity of the Senate escaping a dog-in-the-manger position where it could block but could not make an effective peace. They were content to raise a standard and wait for the people to rally under it. They wanted it to be a Senate project and a non-partisan one, and avoided an early endorsement from the White House.

If there had been a big radio speech by the President urging such a step, some Senators would have charged that the Executive was trying to get a "blank check" from the Senate. The Senate might have balked. But such a speech or a crisis that more visibly threatened plans for preventing another war, would have brought millions of Americans to see the value of a Senate declaration along the lines of the Ball resolution. Will the people of the United States, without such exciting impulsion, recognize the opportunity the resolution offers and make their desires known to their Senators? They may never have a more decisive voice in this war's peacemaking.

"Food for Freedom"

"Earth is here so kind," wrote the author of "A Land of Plenty," "that just tickle her with a hoe and she laughs with a harvest." Today's grim world cries out for an exuberance of such mirth from countries whose soil has not had its smiles effaced under the Axis' heavy boots. But far, far more than a hoe-tickle is required to produce this year's harvests. Only the utmost in careful planning, planting, and distribution of men, materials, and machinery will suffice.

For the second time in half a century, the good earth of the United States is being called upon to scatter its fruits world-wide, at the same time it feeds its own fighting force of potentially 11,000,000 men, as well as millions of war production workers and other civilians on the home fronts. Exodus of farm labor to factories and the services, scarcity of machinery and fertilizers, and abnormal killings of dairy herds complicate the problem tremendously.

The civilian allotment of food can and will be cut still further, but Lend-Lease shipments must increase with the acceleration of the war effort. The Secretary of Agriculture has said of the food sent to Russia's army alone:

> If the supplies of American food which are going to these men, fraction though it is of the total supply, were to be cut off tomorrow, they would almost surely have to stop fighting.

Elsewhere abroad, particularly in the occupied countries, conditions are desperate. With crops destroyed and herds decimated, such food as is available is allotted mainly to those who aid the Nazis by working in mines or war industries. And while American and British officials apparently still are convinced that there must be no extensive relaxing of the blockade, efforts should not cease to find some way of providing at least a limited amount of powdered milk and like foods for children, mothers, and others who are now on a starvation diet.

In its "Food for Freedom" series beginning today, The Christian Science Monitor will survey these and other phases of the critical food situation in its global scope and its military, political, and humane aspects. It will forecast the needs in the Americas, in Europe, Asia, Africa, and will explore the larger food-producing possibilities of such areas as the United States, Latin America, Africa, Canada, and Australia.

Both the winning of the war and of the peace depend to a great extent on the successful outcome of the food battle. A clearer comprehension of the whole food picture will aid each citizen to perform his part in that battle.

Our Readers Say—

Postwar Automobiles

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When Dean Fales of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology speaks, he always has something of interest to say. The Christian Science Monitor article about him, in which he predicts that immediate postwar automobiles will disappoint those who expect important changes, is no exception to the rule. He bases his prediction upon two grounds: First, the industry has on hand the valuable dies of the 1942 models. Second, it will take at least 18 months to whip up any kind of a new model.

With regard to the valuable dies, the automobile industry is understood to have adopted a special wartime depreciation program under which all dies either have been or will soon be completely charged off. That leaves the industry with a clean slate so far as dies are concerned.

As for time needed to plan and tool up for a new model, the Committee for Economic Development, under Chairman Paul G. Hoffman, president of Studebaker Corporation, has undertaken a country-wide campaign urging all American industries, and each individual company, to plan now for postwar production. The need for foresight, for improving techniques, for planning new products and improvements in old products is emphasized strongly.

Can we justify failure to plan now for improvements in postwar automobiles? Especially when the automobile, as at present designed, presents such a grave national problem in the matter of highway automobile accidents. Over 90 per cent of all driving judgments and actions depend upon the driver's ability to see, according to the Better Vision Institute.

A contributing factor to the appalling automobile accident toll has been the "styling" of passenger cars which, by placing drivers far back and by erecting an exaggerated engine hood, handicaps operators' ability to see well enough to drive safely.

In the interest of safety, cars should be so designed that the driver will be up front, with a full view of the road and its hazards. To continue to manufacture cars in the spirit of the 1887 chassis because that is the most convenient way seems unjustified.

The vital improvement of driver-in-front design should be incorporated in postwar cars, when the public expects, deserves, and will welcome changes in design contributing to safety. ARTHUR W. STEVENS, President
Boston Automobile Safety Association

"An Infuriated Bleat"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This I consider "An Infuriated Bleat," for sheep, no matter how angry, may only stamp their feet.

Imagine Franklin Roosevelt's son from Africa feeling compelled to tell the public of the unfair accusations that the Roosevelt boys are being kept out of the danger zones! It is a disgrace.

Congress does not represent the people, it represents a selfish few. It is splitting the country when it most needs to be united.

Compulsory transplanting of families should be the last resort in solving the manpower problem. Their home is the sacred thought of each one in the fighting forces, the cherished vision that gives them hidden strength in their darkest hours. They love to think of their home fires burning with mother and the children cozily together. Take this from them and their foundations are shaken.

For months and weeks we have been warned of food shortages to come, and again we are unprepared. Many people who have access to land, think money will buy their food. These people are the ones that will complain most next winter when the shortage is far worse. Thank God for the far-sighted Governors who are encouraging their people to go ahead with garden plans. Older men, women and children are eager to help, but are thwarted at every turn.

What is the matter with our country? Nothing, but the devastation of war has not hit our shores. All the fighting forces and those in training have changed their lives completely. Why cannot those at home follow their lead, and thus hasten the end of this frightful war? But no, our leaders in Congress cannot forget politics.

Thinking, courageous, selfless leaders must run this country, so the people can follow proudly. Our United Nations fighters give their all. Let us have Washington lead us with singleness of purpose, courage and determination. We all want the four freedoms. Let us go out together and win them on the home front just as fast as possible.

Waltham, Mass. MARGARET L. PARSON

P. S. I have a husband and three sons in service.

None in the U. S. A.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I refer to the use of the word "Concentration camp" generally and reprint of the "Prisoner of War Post Card" in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor.

I am from Germany, a so-called refugee and I submit a few thoughts in this respect, as well as a necessary correction of the AP release, and humbly suggest that your great paper clearly take a stand against a very wrong use of the words in question:

In pre-war, or better, pre-Hitler Germany the word: (a) 'Kriegsgefangenenlager" meant: war prisoners camp, (b) "Internierungslager" meant: Internment-camp.

Hitler introduced the word: (c) Konzentrationslager: Concentration camp.

While (a) and (b) are practical expressions of a fact, the word (c) means only the Hitler-camps and the word stands for all which goes with it, the death, the suffering, and all. A "prison" was associated in Germany with law, justice, just punishment; the word (c) was gruesome and people paled, if they heard it.

If war prisoners-cards are sent out from this country containing the word "Konzentrationsgefangenennummer" this is not only not in line with the fact, in German terms, but it is bad propaganda, in my opinion. In this country there are no Konzentrationslager. Here are internment camps, war-prisoners camps, but no concentration camps. The Germans should be made conscious of this difference. HELMUT HERTZ,
Boston

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

North African Fox Hole

Mr. Van Bibber

Pam and I used to call him that because he appeared to be such a thorough New Yorker. As a matter of fact, he was a Boston bull, and, judging from his air of conscious dignity, his pedigree contained allusions to the Mayflower.

Boston or not, he lived in Manhattan, not far from Columbia University. A dignified dog, indeed, and a dependable one, for in this era of guardians and leashes, he always took his walks alone. Every afternoon, precisely at four, we saw him emerge from the open doors of his apartment house and trot in solitary state toward Riverside Drive half a block away.

It was an arresting sight. Small Mr. Van Bibber in his brass-studded harness ready to breast the traffic alone. But have no misgivings. Mr. Van Bibber was not impulsive. He knew that as soon as the traffic saw him on the curb it would halt and let him pass. It took a moment or two sometimes, but inevitably his presence would be observed, and the onrushing vehicles would draw up in two even lines and Mr. Van Bibber would trot between them to the parking in the center of the street, there to wait till a second current of traffic became aware of him and stood at attention. When Mr. Van Bibber crossed this time he had arrived at Riverside Park.

Pam and I being curious, followed him one day—at a slight distance, of course, not wishing Mr. Van Bibber to suspect. Strangers sometimes wondered about Mr. Van Bibber, but they could see that he was not lost, and his manner did not invite familiarity.

* * *

Mr. Van Bibber entered the park at a point several blocks from where he had started. And there—Pam and I could hardly believe our eyes—he walked out onto the grass, put his head down between his paws, and turned a somersault. In fact, he turned several, collecting a number of dead leaves. Then he rolled sideways, and finally stood up, bristling with leaves and confronting a picnic party who stared at him as astonished as if he had been a koala bear. A baby reached out and patted him with a small blue shoe.

Mr. Van Bibber grabbed the shoe and started off. He ran around a bush with the baby's mother in pursuit—this way, that way. He appeared to be a master of dodges. His face with its round eyes and snub nose, the shoe in his mouth, would appear around the bush where you least expected it. Presently he dropped the shoe and stood staring at a small white dog trailing a leash not far away.

Mr. Van Bibber approached the white dog. They conversed, casually at first, then becoming interested, fell to scuffling. "Toto!" a voice called, and a lady came running to gather up the white dog, and bear him away. Mr. Van Bibber whirled about and did a somersault.

"Hullo, Rags," a deep voice said. "I thought that would be you."

It was a police officer. Mr. Van Bibber appeared to know him. He appeared also to answer to the name of Rags.

"This your dog?" he inquired of us, scratching Mr. Van Bibber's back, and when we answered no, "Well, I saw you come in with him. He usually comes alone."

We hurried away, hoping Mr. Van Bibber hadn't heard him. When we strolled past the spot again Mr. Van Bibber had just chased a squirrel up a tree. The squirrel was barking laughter down at Mr. Van Bibber. Mr. Van Bibber appeared to know the squirrel, too.

He went over to where the picnic party had been, nosed around and finding a biscuit, sat down to munch it. Perhaps it was a beaten biscuit. At any rate, it appeared to be very hard, and Mr. Van Bibber decided it was a bone, and buried it.

Then he sat for a while looking at the river. Presently he shook himself free of leaves, and trotted slowly toward the gates.

* * *

Now we were in the street with all the other home farers. Dignity, dependability. Eyes straight ahead. He was himself again, with only a small brown leaf sticking to one ear.

It was pleasant to walk home behind Mr. Van Bibber. The traffic lined up as soon as it saw him. Mr. Van Bibber had known it would.

But the evening had turned off cool, and the doors of his apartment house were shut. At such times Mr. Van Bibber had to wait on the steps till some one came out.

Tonight this happened at once. A woman opened the door.

"Good evening, Professor," she remarked, and watched him trot inside and up the stair.

"He lives on the top floor," she explained to Pam and me. "We call him Professor because we are sure he teaches at Columbia when he goes out."

"A gifted dog," we agreed.

The woman went away.

"What does Professor Rags Van Bibber do when he reaches his own door?" I wondered.

"I guess he's got a key," said Pam.

MARGARET BELL HOUSTON

Mirror of World Opinion

A Cause of Absenteeism

Absenteeism, unfortunately, is on the increase in many sections in our war industries. The output is lowered where it should be increased. I am informed that investigations show that there is from 5 to 15 per cent of absenteeism in our war industries and that during peacetime it was 2 per cent. I know conditions are abnormal and many factors enter into the question. It is observed that a great percentage of absenteeism occurs during the first part of the week and this is attributed to a great extent to "hangovers" on the part of employees. . . .

It is not claimed that excessive drinking is the primary cause of absenteeism among the big majority of workers. As a matter of fact, absenteeism does not occur among most of them. It is done by a minority. But absenteeism caused by excessive drinking should not be tolerated.

The prevention of the sale and use of liquor in and around places where people are employed in "war work" ought to at least be regulated, and excessive drinking by people engaged in such important work should be stopped. — Representative EDWARD H. REES (R) Kansas, in remarks on the floor of the House.

The Wide Horizon

Regeneration in Vichy!

By Robert Wiener

Now that General Giraud has declared the Vichy regime illegal by stating that "legislation subsequent to June 22, 1940, whether originating *from the regime within* or dictated from abroad, is without legal force," an examination of the moral, apart from the political, aspect of Marshal Pétain's government may be in order.

The men of Vichy ostensibly took on the mission of reforming the French people, of "regenerating" the nation. Their acts soon belied their preachings and a few weeks only were necessary for the common man in France to judge the ethical value of his leaders and the sincerity of their program. He did not fail to do so.

One example among many of the early acts of the Pétain government is revealing. It is not a very important affair, if we admit that where right and wrong, good and evil, are concerned there are degrees of importance. It is, however, characteristic.

* * *

The French National Lottery had existed for some years before the outbreak of hostilities. It had become a sort of national institution with its frequent, almost monthly, drawings and its Grand Prize of five million francs.

A few weeks after the constitution of the Vichy Government, an inspired campaign was begun in the press and on the radio against the lottery. It culminated in several official pronouncements, written in highly sententious language, but based on moral grounds that were scarcely subject to refutal.

"Gambling in itself is immoral," said the moralists of Vichy, "and no gambling is worse than that of lotteries which spread this vice among all classes of the population. Indeed, the extension which the lottery took in recent years in France is one of the signs of the decay of the democratic Third Republic. It signified the relaxation of the moral stamina of the public and was in part responsible for the defeat of France. Frenchmen preferred to buy a lottery ticket and wait for fortune to come to them, rather than exert the necessary effort to earn their living by hard work and invigorate the country. The Marshal's government cannot tolerate such a state of affairs."

So spoke the moralists of Vichy.

Then followed the official decree abolishing the institution of the "Loterie Nationale": "We, Philippe Pétain, Marshal of France, Head of the French State, decree," etc. . . . All right-minded people in France welcomed this decision on *ethical* grounds, while ridiculing the Government's pretension that the lottery had made Frenchmen lazy or had played a role in the fortunes of war.

"Bravo," said a French neighbor of mine. "This is the first act of Vichy that I approve. Politically the Marshal may be wrong, but we must admit that he's a man of principle."

* * *

Two weeks later, the newspapers carried a new communication from the Government on the same subject. This time the language of the moralists was not sententious but embarrassed. The act abolishing the lottery was to be revoked. The Government considered that, although wrong in principle, the evil effects of the institution had been exaggerated. The Marshal felt that "any apology for lotteries was untenable on moral grounds, but under present circumstances no source of revenue should be neglected, *whatever its origin*. The Loterie Nationale will be resumed."

It was, and probably is still going on.

"Well," said my French neighbor. "I see that sanctimony is after all only a cloak."

The cloak was never buttoned up tight enough to conceal the underlying hypocrisy from the general public.

The case in point was but one of many blatant examples of expediency on moral issues that quickly earned for Vichy the scorn of most Frenchmen within France. Expediency can be justified in political or military issues but, when used in regard to ethical principles, it deserves only contempt. Every act of Vichy was under suspicion by the French people on these grounds. Whenever new reforms were announced, the slogan passed from mouth to mouth: "Oh, yes, remember the Loterie Nationale."

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Anent Postwar Planning

No great thing is created suddenly, any more than a bunch of grapes or a fig. If you tell me that you desire a fig, I answer you that there must be time. Let it first blossom, then bear fruit, then ripen.—Discourses of EPICTETUS. (60-120 A.D.)

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